GIBBONS BROTHERS, Publishers.

DETROIT, SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1888.

PRICE, \$1 50 PER YEAR.

VOLUME XIX.

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"PRACTICE WITH THEORY AND SCIENCE!"

NUMBER 20

Why is the CHAMPION Binder worth more to the farmer than any other?

It is better made, better finished, has proved more durable, will do better work, and with less labor on the part of the team and operator than any other Binder on earth.

The warranty that we give on CHAMPION Binders is the best evidence of our sincerity in making the above claims. For while the manufacturers of some other Binders simply warrant their machines to work, and others again only warrant theirs to cut the grain, (and they may fail entirely to bind and yet fill the warranty), the CHAMPION is fully warranted, not only to cut and bind the grain, but to do it as well as it can be done by any other Binder. If there were any words to make this warranty still stronger, we would do it. Grain of medium height, on smooth ground, can be harvested in fair shape by most of the Harvesters and Binders that are sold at the present time, but there are so many conditions of ground and grain in which the machines made by our competitors cannot compete with the CHAMPION or do as good work, that it would be ruinous to them to give the same warranty that we do.

The warranty shows our confidence as manufacturers in the machines we build, and the security given the farmer who buys the CHAMPION.

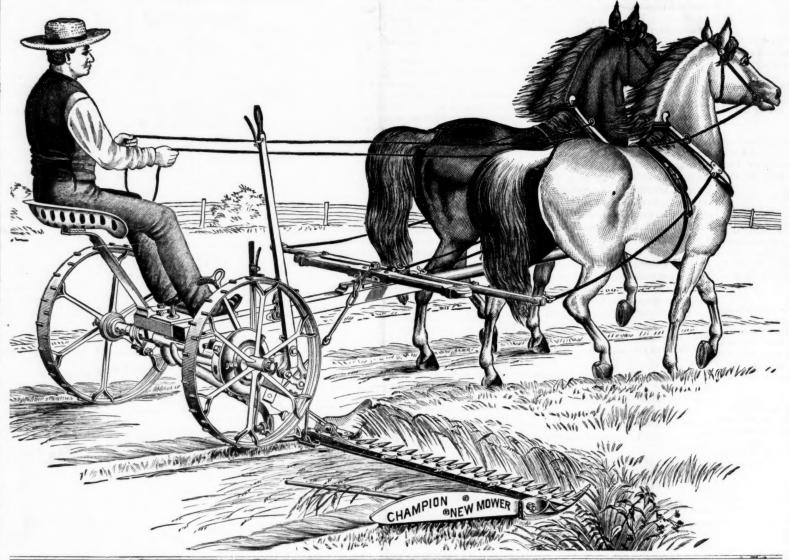
There are other and exclusive advantages which the CHAMPION possesses that are not used on other Harvesters and Binders.

1st.—There is the Relief Rake at the inside end of the cutter bar, which keeps this corner clear of grass or other short stuff, rakes the lodged grain into the mouth of the elevator, and enables the machine to cut a full swath in all conditions of grain. Some of our customers, who have used other Binders that did not have this rake, declare that to each machine it is worth at least \$25. Of course we could build the CHAMPION machine much cheaper by not having this valuable device, but a machine is not really complete without it, and to a farmer purchasing a machine it should certainly make the CHAMPION worth at least \$5 more than other Binders. This device is owned exclusively by us, and cannot be used on any other machine.

2nd.-- The springs in the canvas bearings make one set of canvases last at least as long as two sets where the springs are not used, and this means not less than \$15 when you must buy a new set at least once during the life of even the poorest machine. The springs used on the CHAMPION not only save the canvas, but also the bother of tightening and loosening the same according to the changes of temperature. This device should certainly make the CHAMPION worth at least so more than a machine on which these springs are not used. These canvas springs are patented by us and have been successfully used on the CHAMPION Harvester for the past eight years, and we caution parties against using any similar device that infringes on this patent.

3rd.—The Butter or grain adjuster used on the CHAMPION is superior to

CHAMPION MOWERS AND BINDERS.



The Best Machines for the Farmer to Buy.

The Most Satisfactory Machines for the Farmer to Use.

The Most Convenient Machines for the Farmer to Handle.

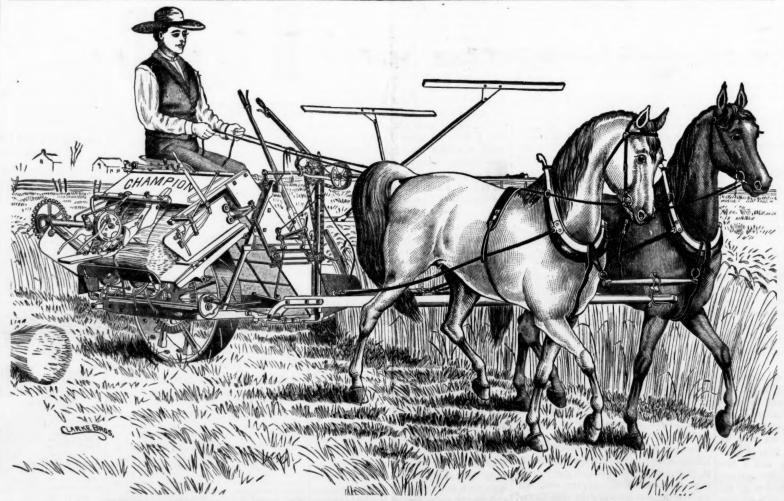
The Most Reliable Machines for the Farmer to Work.

The Most Desirable Machines for the Farmer to Own.

And altogether the most PRACTICAL and SERVICEABLE and ECONOMICAL and DURABLE Machines that can be found for the Farmers' Grass and Grain Fields.

In the CHAMPION Mowing and Harvesting Machines the farmer not only gets the best that are made, but the full worth of his money every time. They are constructed in the very best manner, of the very best steel and iron and wood, and each part is made of the material best suited for the work. Where wood answers best we have wood, where iron answers best we have iron, and where steel answers best we have steel. It is true economy for us to build the best machines, even if the profits are smaller; it is true economy for you to buy the best machines even if the first cost is a few dollars greater than others. The CHAMPION machines will do your work—the Mower will cut all kinds of grass, and the Binder will cut and bind all kinds of small grain that grow, no matter in what condition; they will be as light draft or lighter than other machines doing the same work; they will be easily managed; they will cause you less trouble and expense for repairs; they will make less delay in haying and harvest time; and will do more work and be more durable than any other Mower or Harvester and Binder that is made. The CHAMPION Machines are acknowledged to be superior to all others in quality of material and workmanship, in mechanical design and construction, and in the work they are capable of doing in the field. We solicit a careful examination by farmers.

The CHAMPION is the only Mower on which the driver can fold th cutter bar without leaving his seat or stopping the team, and the knife will run as freely when the bar is folded as when it is down. On the CHAMPION, when the cutter bar is lifted over an obstruction or folded to pass a tree, the weight of the cutter bar is carried on the inside shoe, which rests on the ground, and not on the horses' necks. On all other Mowers both ends of the cutter bar must be lifted clear off the ground and the weight carried on the pole. On the CHAMPION either end of the cutter bar can be lifted to pass an obstruction, while on other Mowers the inside end of the cutter bar must be lifted, as well as the outside, in order to get the bar over an obstruction, even though it is at the outer end, thus wasting labor and grass unnecessarily. The CHAMPION is the only Mower that has a foot lever by means of which the guards can be tilted up, the cutter bar raised to pass all ordinary obstructions, or prevented from dropping down into dead furrows. On other Mowers the driver has to handle so many levers to get the cutter bar in the right position for passing obstructions that he must either stop his team to make the necessary change, or run into obstructions.



CHAMPION BINDERS AND MOWERS.

the cheap and frail butter canvas used on other machines. These canvases and the gears that operate the same have to be replaced by new ones at a cost of at least \$2, about once a year. This fact should not be overlooked by the farmer when purchasing a new machine, and should make the CHAM-PION worth at least \$2.50 more than machines that use this frail and complicated device. Besides, the Champion Butter works very much better, moves the short grain in better shape to the knotter, and in the long grain, where the canvas butter is entirely useless, the Champion Butter rakes the long grain down to the packers, and thus prevents clogging between the packers and the elevators.

4th.—The superiority of the CHAM-PION Cutter Bar and Guards is easily recognized. Our wrought iron steelsurfaced guards are made T-shaped where they connect to the angle-steel cutter bar, and are secured to the same by two rivets, making it impossible for them to ever get out of line. Compare them with the cheap and flimsy guards used on other harvesters, and you will be convinced that the CHAMPION Cutter Bar and Guards are superior to all others, and for that reason ought to be worth more money. To test the strength of guards, step on the points; you will find that on other harvesters you can force them out of line.

5th.—We furnish an extra Knife or Sickle with each machine, and this costs at least \$5, and should make the CHAMPION worth that much more than any other machine.

We will mention a few other good features of the CHAMPION. Every-body recognizes them as being valuable, but we will leave to the judgment of the farmer the relative merits of these, and the devices used on other machines for the same purposes.

The canvas runs close to the knife, leaving no space for short stuff to accumulate, and on this account the grain is carried across in better shape on the CHAMPION than is possible on machines where the canvas is several inches back of the knife.

The sections have triangular pieces cut out of the back, which keep the guards clean of gum and dirt.

The pitman is adjustable so as to regulate the throw of the knife, and also for taking up lost motion.

The main frame and gearing on the CHAMPION are much simpler than on other machines.

The axle is bolted rigidly to the center of the main frame, which adds greatly to the strength of this very important part of the machine.

The Binder gear-wheels and nearly all other iron parts are annealed until they are as tough and strong as wrought iron.

Our Knotter is the same that has worked so well for the last three years, and it has been simplified to the extent that when a part gets worn a little it need not be thrown away and replaced by a new Knotter. Neither does it require an expert to adjust it, as there are no fine-haired fixings about it; any farmer can, by the use of a screwdriver, adjust the CHAMPION Knotter, take up all lost motion caused by wear, and make it last as long as the other parts of the machine.

THE WARDER, BUSHNELL & GLESSNER COMPANY, Manufacturers, Springfield, O., Chicago, Ill., and Jackson, Mich.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PRACTICALLY

DROP TOOTH.

The Borse.

Dates of Trotting Meetings in Michigan for 1888.

Mendon
Ouiney
KalamazooJune 26 to 2
JacksonJuly 3 to
MuskegonJuly 8 to
Grand RapidsJuly 10 to 1
BaginawJuly 17 to 2
DetroitJuly 24 to 2
DetroitSept. 4 to
CentervilleSept. 18 to 2
LansingSept. 24 to 2

Pedigree Wanted.

LOWELL, May 3, 1888.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. Please can you give through the medium of your valuable paper, pedigree of the horse named Kantucky Whip, bred by Mr. Alexander, of Kentucky? JAS. L. B. KERR.

The only Kentucky Whip we can find is described in the Trotting Register as follows: "Kentucky Whip (Webber's), foaled 182-; got by Blackburn's Whip (thoroughbred); dam a well bred Kentucky mare Taken to Orange Co., N. Y., in 1833." We cannot find any record of a horse of the name bred by Mr. Alexander. Can you give us Lexington, Ky., some days ago, aged 69 years. something regarding his age, breeding where owned, or anything else which will enable us to locate him?

How to Buy a Horse.

An old horseman says: If you want to buy a horse, don't believe your own brother. Take no man's word for it. Your eye is your market. Don't buy a horse in harness. Unhitch him and take everything off but his halter, and lead him around. If he has a corn or is stiff, or has any other failing, you can see it. Let him go by himself a ways, and if he staves right into anything, you know that he is blind. Back him, too. Some horses show their weakness or tricks in that way when they don't in any other. But, be as smart as you can, you'll get caught sometimes. Even an expert gets stuck. A horse may look ever so nice and go a great pace, and yet have fits. There isn's a man could tell it until something happens. Or he may have a weak back. Give him the whip and off he goes for a mile or two, then all of a sudden he stops on the road. After a rest he starts again but he soon stops for good, and nothing but a derrick can move

The weak points of a horse can be better discovered while standing than by moving If he is sound he will stand firmly and squarely on his limbs without moving them, feet flatly upon the ground with legs plump and naturally poised; or if the foot is lifted from the ground and the weight taken from it, disease may be suspected, or at least tenderness, which is a precursor of disease. If the horse stands with his feet spread apart, or straddles with his hind legs, there is a weakness in the loins, and the kidneys knees. Bluish, milky cast eyes in horses indicate moon blindness or something else. A bad tempered one keeps his ears thrown back; a kicking horse is apt to have scarred legs; a stumbling horse has blemished knees. When the skin is rough and harsh, and is a heavy eater, and digestion is bad. are at all impaired. Place your ear at the heart, and if a wheezing sound is heard it is an indication of trouble.

An Experience in Breeding. A correspondent of the American Culti-

vator, discussing the influences of heredity, tells the following as illustrating the tendency to breed back to ancestry:

Mr. B. D. Whitcomb, the breeder of Hopeful (2.14%), related to the writer a short time since a chapter of his early experience in breeding horses. He was visiting his father in eastern Maine, and made up his mind to buy a horse. He started out with this object in view, and while driving along in Newport, Me., saw a farmer han ing in grain with a mare whose looks impressed him favorably. Stopping his team he inquired the age of the animal hitched to the rack, and finding that satisfactory, asked if she were for sale. "I will sell her," says the farmer. "At what price?" "Two hundred dollars." "Will you hitch her up and let me ride after her?" The farmer complied and put on a set of pulleys to keep her from running away. She could show a 2.50 gait. Not being averse to exercising his biceps upon such an animal, Mr. Whitcomb purchased the mare.

Upon reaching his father's he was informed that the mare was a runaway and not safe for anyone to drive. This intelligence did not intimidate the purchaser in the least. The mare was taken to Boston, and in time became one of the most tract able of animals, perfectly safe for a lady to drive. After using her some time Mr Whitcomb sent her down East and raised a colt from her, which to his surprise was a sorrel with stripe in the face and four white feet. Not caring to drive so conspicuou an animal he gave the colt to his brother.

In course of time Mr. Whitcomb's father wanted the mare, then well advanced in years, for his own private driving. Mr. Whitcomb proposed to the old gentleman to take the mare to Dirigo and breed her, and he would pay all bills and give him the mare for the foal when one year old. She was bred, and produced a sorrel filly with four white feet and legs, a blaze in the face and one white eye. This he also gave away.

When the first colt produced by the mare was grown he was brought to Boston and used as a roadster. He soon developed two ring-bones. When the white-legged filly was matured she was bred. Her produce was a sorrel filly with four white feet and legs, a claze in the face and two white eyes. Her dam, the Dirigo Mare, was put to work after a while, and soon threw out two ringbones. The white-legged, watch-eyed filly grew up, was broken and put to work, and in a short time two ringbones appeared on her. Mr. Whitcomb had by this time begun to be considerably interested in breeding. recalled the circumstances of the purchase, sandy soils here.

granger. Mr. W. inquired the breeding of the mare. She was by a horse called "What about her dam?" "I do not know anything about her breeding,' says the farmer. "Did you know the mare?" 'Yes." "Can you describe her?" "She was a sorrel with four white feet, a blaze in the face and watch eyes." "Was she

sound?" "No, she had two ringbones." The mare which Mr. Whitcomb bought of this farmer was perfectly sound, and remained so to the day of her death. The germs of disease, though dormant, were there, sprang to life in the next generation, and were perpetuated. Those just entering the breeding ranks should use great care, when selecting their sires and dams, to secure such as are from ancestors which not only possess the traits which it is desired to perpetuate, but were also free from all such as will detract from the value of the animal. The longer these germs from which unsoundness springs lay dormant the weaker they become, and the less liable they are to crop out again. But it sometimes appears as though the power of perpetuating them becomes intensified where they are dormant for a single generation.

Horse Gossip.

L. L. DORSBY, Jr., founder of the Goddusc family of trotting horses, died suddenly at

THE blind stallion Scott's Themas, record 2:21, died recently from the effects of a kick which broke his stifle. He was owned at Gallatin, Tenn.

THE recent sale of thoroughbred yearlings at Belle Meade did not come up to expectations. The average on 52 head was less than \$500. But stock sales of all kind are very disappointing this spring.

THE following 2:30 performers have died his year: Clemmie G., 2:151/2; Scott's Thomas, 2:21; Unalaia, 2:221/4; Elsie Good. 2:211/4; Rexford, 2:24; Clifton Bell, 2:251/4; Hall's Mohawk Jr., 2:26; Russian Spy, 2:261/4; Jersey Prince, 2:271/2; Lady Kildair, 2:28; Daisy Hamilton 2:28%; Enfield, 2:29; Moneymaker, 2:29; Telegraph Girl, 2:29%; Job, 2:30.

NORLAINE, bred by Senator Stanford, the filly which lowered the yearing record to 2:311/2, and which was injured at the recent fire at Palo Alto, has since died. She was foaled at Palo Alto, Feb. 15, 1886, sired by a son of Electioneer, dam Ela ne, record 2:20, by Messenger Durce. Her owner thought she was worth \$30,000.

THE executive board of the National Trot ting Association met in Chicago on Thursday

ast. The board is made up of the following parties: P. P. Johnson, Lexington, Ky.; A. Leuden Snowden, Philadelphia; M. G. Buikely, Hartford; L. G. Delano, Chillicothe, O.; J. D. Carr, Salinas, Cal.; W. R. Woodard, Chicago. The new President, Mr. P. P. Johnson, announces that he proposes to do all in his power to ferret out and punish rascality on the tracks of the Association. It comes a little late, but better late than never.

In remarking upon the death of Dexter, the Breeders' Gazette says: "His teeth were the are disordered. Heavy pulling bends the first part of the great trotter to give out, and his dam, Clara, failed in precisely the same probably intended for a joke. The idea that a family of horses have bad feet and poer teeth because one of them had poor teeth at thirty years of age is arrant nonsense. Not does not move easily to the touch the horse a single statement is made that Dexter's feet were bad, although he campaigned enough to Never buy a horse whose breathing organs oreak down most horses. The trouble with the plant is rooted the better able will it be to man of Marengo, Ill., say local creameries horse with any thoroughbied blood in its

> extending into foreign lands. In the legislalature of Nova Scotia recently the committee on agriculture presented the following recom mendation: "That the government pur chase and import a stallion for stud purposes that has a record of close to 2:20, and proves that he not only possesses speed himself but has already shown h s capacity in the stud to produce horses possessing his own characteristics by the fact that he has already a son or daughter that has a record of from 2:20 to 2:25. Your committee would further recommend that such horse be trotting-bred or both the aide of the sire and dam; that he be of good standard color; of a good size, not less than 15.3 or 16 hands in height, and weight not less, when in fair condition, than 1.200 pounds. The committee would also recommend that so as not to interfere with those gentlemen in the province who have recently invested their money in such stock, he should be of a strain of blood not owned in the province. To carry out this idea your committee suggest that a son of Kentucky Prince would be the most suitable. They would further recommend that the said horse be of good style, form and courage." That committee evicently knew what it wanted, and a few such sires in that province, where there are many mares with an infusion of thoroughbred blood in their veins, would make a wenderful improvement in their horse stock.

Che Farm

For the Michigan Farmer. NORVELL FARMERS' CLUB.

The Experimental Station Discussed.

At the meeting on April 28th, most of the members gave the Secretary a statement of the time and manner in which they sowed their clover seed, and in October will report the results. These statements will be tabulated and compared to see what can be learned from the united experience of the

G. B. Rhead presented some facts and ideas gleaned from his reading during the month. Mrs. C. P. Holmes read an interesting essay; after which H. A. Ladd presented a paper on the subject, "The Michigan Experiment Station and the work we would have it do for us." After a brief statement of its organization and a few words condemnatory of the position taken by the N. Y. Tribune concerning the 'Hatch Grab," he suggested some subjects for experimental work at the Station: Do andy soils lose their fertility by carbonizanon or by reaching? If manure is placed in barren san : tour or six inches below the the antecedents of the more which he cought surface, what the mes of it? Hopes the of the Newport farmer. When an opporthe experiments at Graying will teach us tunity occurred, he sought the farmer out, much concerning the management of our

which was distinctly remembered by the There seems to be a growing tendency to

keep the surfoce of the ground covered with some growing crop, as rye in corn stubble. We should like to see a series of experiments to determine which injures the ground the most, to produce such a grain crop or to lie naked.

In stock matters we want more practica essons in combining different kinds of feed: we want to know not so much what will produce the greatest gain per day, but what will produce the most for the value of the food consumed.

The horticultural department should test all new fruits and vegetables, and report results with lists of the same adapted to different kinds of soil. I think it safe to say that Michigan loses upward of a million dollars each year through humbugs distributed as rare varieties.

We should like to know what grass, or combination of grasses, will produce the permanent pasture that we read so much about but never see. If such a thing is possible on our rolling ground, the sooner we know how to produce it the better for our finances.

The value of salt for holding moisture in a dry time; the amount of moisture in cultivated and uncultivated ground, in tiled and untiled soil, and in soil occupied by different kinds of crops, would be information of much value.

L. D. Watkins was called upon to open the discussion, and said that our Experiment Station should aid in solving the many new agricultural problems that have and are continually coming up, which are not well understood, and on which our opinions differ so widely, such as the value of silage as compared with dry fodder, the proper mixing of carbonaceous and nitrogenous foods in the grain ration, the cooking of food and the warming of water for stock. We certainly do not know enough about the comparative yields of different grains, and their comparative hardiness and adaptability to different soils. The large amount of marsh in our vicinity demands knowledge of the proper way to neutralize the tannic and other acids which make their vast stores of fertility nearly valueless. The Station can test new seeds and thus protect the reading, intelligent farmer from loss.

Several of the members had tested some of the new varieties of oats to their loss, which they might have avoided had they had the results of Prof. Johnson's experiments earlier.

R. D. Palmer thinks the books are wrong in the history they give of the grub (Estrus ovis) that affects sheep. He has found them in April from the size of a kernel of wheat, to the full-grown larva. There are other diseases of our animals that need re-investigation.

J. G. Palmer is sowing half his oat ground with salt. Often sows plaster in strips that he may observe the result. If the whole field is sown with any fertilizer or stimulant, no one can tell certainly whether it did any good or not. Others thought such experiments of very little value. No one can tell by looking at a field of oats whether it will yield 30 or 45 bushels per acre. The ground must be accurately measured and the resulting crop kept by itself and weighed. This way. Bad feet and poor teeth seem to be is impracticable for the ordinary farmer, but characteristic of the Star family." This was the Experiment Station can and should do

A. R. Palmer suggested that a test to determine the depth to which clover seed might be covered and yet germinate and thrive might be valuable, as the deeper the vithstand drouth.

John Green said that all farmers are ex perimenting or ought to be. If all in our Club would experiment we would have an THE fame of the great American trotter is Experiment Station of our own that might be of more value to us than the State station at a distance, as results must differ with different soils.

President Halladay was surprised that so strong a farmers' paper as the N. Y. Tribune should speak of the bill as "The Hatch grab," unmindful of the fact that farming operations lie at the foundation of the prosperity of the country. This appropriation will do more for the prosperity of all than any other that Congress could have made; as it is well known that when the farmer prospers all prosper. As has been well saidexperimenting is too expensive for the or dinary farmer; yet if he succeds it must be by the knowledge gained by the experiments of some one. Is really glad the bill has be come a law. The improvement of our marshes has been spoken of, and he wo ommend the subject to the attention of the Station. Speaking of clover seeding, he had that day been examining some seed sown March 10 on new ground. The seed could be plainly seen on top of the ground, and by using a glass it was evident that most of these had sprouted and fully one half were already dead. Seed sown in April before the drill in seeding to oats is coming nicely.

By invitation of L. D. Watkins the Nory ell and Southern Washtenaw Farmers Clubs will hold a joint meeting at Fairview, on Thursday, Jone 7, at 10 A. M. The ques tion for discussion to be, "What Consti tutes a Practical Education for Farmers Sons and Daughters?" An essay and paper is expected from each Club. A. R. P.



A HANDY IMPLEMENT.

The above cut shows the three machine made by the Lewis Combination Force Pump. This pump is having a very large sale throughout the United States, and is being used extensively for spraying fruit trees, for which purpose it is especially adapted. It is recommended by Prof. C. V. Riley, our United States entomologist, Prof. A. J. Cook, entomologist of our own State, J. T. Lovett, Vice-President of the American Nurserymen's Association, Peter Hender son & Co., New York, A. M. Purdy, W. A Brown, A. C. Hammond, Secretary of the Illinois State Horticultural Society, Prof. L. R. Taft, of the Mississippi Agricultural College, Robert McKinstry, etc., etc., who are the highest authority in the United States on such matters.

These pumps come to us so highly recom mended that we feel warranted in recom mending them to such of our readers as need an implement of this kind. They are manufactured by Lewis & Cowles, of Catskill, N. Y., who issue an illustrated cataother information of interest to the farmers

Agricultural Items.

PLANT some peas for the swine and young stock. They are a rich nitrogenous food, and especially valuable as a butter feed.

THE Rural New Yorker says baled silage must be the next product. Then it would become an article of merchandise and could be sold on the market.

make oats more popular with dairy farmers. Crushed or ground oats will make an exce ient grain ration to go with the sliage, and the oat straw will make the needed dry food. THE points to be observed in putting up

THE increased use of the silo will tend to

wool are, not to fold the fleece too tightly, so as to destroy its elasticity; not to try to sell twine for wool, and to exclude all tags, legwool and all foreign matter from the interior THERE is nothing better for ensilage than

corn or sorghum. Most who have used ensilage prefer it cut into half-inch pieces Clover, however, has been used with success and slow filling of the silo is recommended.

The county history flends are working Indiana with good success. They took \$7,000 out of one county, for about \$1,000 worth of stock. Twelve dollars to get your biography and big barn in a county atias is cheap

O. B. HILDRETH, of Kansas, says the value of pedigree in horses is not made of sufficient mportance by farmers. A man may say he on't want a pedigree, but wants a horse; Mr. Hildreth says he wants both. Good breeding means money; and when a man who 'don't care about pedigree" raises a likely colt and wants to sell it, the first thing he does is to hatch up a pedigree for it.

A KANSAS man circumvented the chinch ougs by sprinking the ground between his wheat and cornfields with kerosene oil, and the bugs did not cross the sprinkled space. Another plowed a ditch ten or twelve inches leep and by keeping it dusty by dragging a log over it kept out the bugs. A third used tar, a stream from the spout of an old teakettie keeping them at bay, but this was rather expensive and had to be renewed every other

No domesticated animals have so small a variety of food as horses. Oats, corn and hay form the staples. Yet horses have a liking for other foods, and are very fond o apples, cabbage and many sorts of garden vegetables, also of sugar cane and sorghum forage. They also are extremely fond of carrots, which are being extensively grown of late for their consumption, three bushels of these roots being regarded as equal to one bushel of oats. And the carrots give them sleek, glossy coat, very pleasing to the eye.

ALL countries where cows excelling for milk and butter have been developed have ather moist climates and considerable green food in winter. Holland and adjacent States are either pelow the sea level or a little abov it. Ireland is washed by the warm guif stream and its fields are green nearly all the year. The English climate is moist, and so of course is that of the Channel Islands, while farmers in both countries feed cows in win ter very largely on roots. All of these condi tions are favorable to large milk production rather than to fattening. Corn, our great staple grain feed, they know not at all, ex cept as they import it.

horn them, giving as proof that they "go right on feeding just the same." But a dairy; report a loss of half to one pound of butter per 100 pounds of milk from dehorned herds; and as good an authority as Mr. Hoard says he would under no circumstances advise the deherning of a herd of cattle used for dairy or breeding purposes, believing as he does that the operation is a great shock to the animals' nervous organization. Hundreds of farmers, he says, have got this craze, and ge ahead with little or no knowledge of physiolo

Che Poultry Bard.

Remedy for Gapes.

A poultry fancier furnishes the following as a sure preventive, not cure, for this dis ease: Put two or three ounces of larksput seed (sold at druggists) in a four ounce via and fill nearly full with alcohol. Shake it ccasionally for a few days, then as soon as the chicks are ready to come off the nest, let one person hold a chick and another with finger apply the preparation on the comb, rubbing it in a little. Be careful not to get it in the eyes, as it is poisonous and may injure them. Gapes are caused by a louse that is always hatched with the chick, and will soon crawl down to the nostril and form the small red worm, that has always killed the chicks for me; hence the necessity of applying the remedy in time. From the time I used the above I have not lost a turkey or chicken from gapes, when I have been prompt with the remedy. When I have had hens steal their nests, and hatch out and get away, even in warm weather, the chicks have invariably died of gapes.

I. K. FELCH says the Leghorn race of fowls has diminished in size very perceptibly since the use of incubators has become general. He further asserts: "The in cubator will not hatch Asiatic eggs as well as the hens themselves, and Asiatics hatched and reared by incubator and brooder do not reach their average normal weight. As a breed they never produce pullets that will lay as many eggs in the first two years o their lives, nor will the chickens score as many points at show time as will the chicks hatched under hens. and most important of all the males so raised are less prepotent and the number that fail to be good sire and the cases where they fail of being sire at all, are far more numerous. These are the evils that follow artificial hatching in Light Brahamas. So sure of this am 1, that I have topped the use of incubators except to hatch the eggs out, taking the eggs from the hens when they are about sixteen days along and placing them in the incubator, for in this way you save twenty per cent of the chickens that usually get crushed in the nest; for this purpose alone an incubator is worth all it cost." Mr. Felch thinks that in time the present faults in incubators which detract from perfection may be byisted.

More than 40,000,000 dozens of eggs are rought into the United States annually from foreign countries. England alone im ports \$15,000,000 worth annually.

For early chickens, extra provisions must e made in the way of housing and caring for the young, newly hatched broods. They must be kept warm and comfortable.

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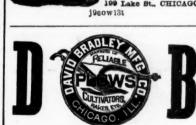


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Horticultural.

SOUTH HAVEN AND CASCO POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Discussion Upon the Cause of the Yellows in the Peach.

S

The Society met at their rooms on April

30th, Mr. Joseph Lannin presiding. As Prof. Erwin F. Smith, of the State University, was present, who has been actively engaged in studying the yellows in Maryland and New Jersey, for some time past, the society set aside the regular order for one week and took up the topic of the yellows in peaches. Prof. Smith being called on said: I will tell you something about the vellows in Maryland, the largest peach country, which has the most peach trees and most money invested in peach growing of any country in the world. I visited orchards through the State from July to October and I spent three or four days. In the southern part of the State I found no yellows worth speaking of, but as I went north I found more and more until near the peach line the country is full of it. The climate is mild and the trees grow more thrifty than with us, and I found orchards of five, six and seven years old that were full of yellows. In Delaware it was just the same, little vellows in the southern part of the State but the northern part is full of it. It seems to commence in the north and work south. The question has arisen is this the same as the Michigan yellows, and many take the ground that it is different. But so far as my observation goes it is the same here.

Prof. Smith showed some photos and drawings which were readily recognized as just the same as we have in our orchards. These eastern yellows seem to kill the orchard just the same as they do here. The fungus growth appears, and the fruit is bloodshot and tasteless, rots quickly and the tree dies. Some have lost most of their orchards, but the pits are still used for nursery stock. One nursery man who has 600,000 trees gets all his seed from the affected orchards. The peaches are sent to Tennessee and the pits, yellows are contagious, and I think the yelit, and I do not think there is a single coun- | D. Husted-Most of our land was new, ty in the State free from the yellows. There are a great many theories about it. Michigan people think that it can think it is caused by starvation, or soil poverty theory. I want to get all yellows. I do not think it is the soil. the proof I can before I formulate a theory. They, in New Jersey, think that if a tree has good care and proper food it will never have the yellows, yet if a tree has the yel- Illinois Horticultural Society, in relation to lows and is taken out and a new tree put best medium for throwing insecticides upon in the same place, and does well and bears | trees says: "A year ago I determined to good fruit, it would seem good proof that it experiment in the spring with arsenical poiwas not in the soil. I have no remedy to sons, but the bloom was so light that I hesirecommend, but I wish for information from tated to incur the expense, finally concludfruit-growers who have had experience of ing to treat one orchard at least. I thereyears, on three or four points: just what fore ordered a Lewis Combination Force effect if any is caused by taking out a yel- Pump (manufactured at Catskill, N. Y..) lows tree and placing another in the same and a quantity of London purple for the place? Will trees have the yellows when set purpose. I then took the heads out of two on rich or new ground, and what causes fifty-gallon barrels, and after boring a large seem most to extend the yellows? The soil hole in each of them, in which I kept a stick of Maryland is a clay loam, clay subsoil and for stirring the mixture, I put them in tor not wet. They use fertillzers freely, but still floats. 1 then placed the barrels in a wagon cling to the starvation theory, and claim that and filled them as nearly full of water as

the yellows can be cured. D. G. Wright-I have taken out trees that had the yellows. I planted 2,000 trees in oughly mixed in a pail of water and divided 1875. The third year I was told there was between the two barrels and stirred until yellows, I took out 75 trees and put new the poison was well mixed with the water. trees in the place of the old. The yellows I found that two men were needed for the spread, and I cut out about 250 each year, putting new trees in the place of the old. There were two orchards near me that had gone with the yellows, and it spread to the pump. The driver was directed to drive east from these orchards. I kept on plant- very slowly along one side of the row, and ing every year for five years. Those I plant- back the other, and the man with the pump, ed in place of the yellows are now bearing which throws a fine spray fifteen to twenty well. I think I have replaced 800 trees. There is one case of a row of very fine trees, every part of the tree was reached and so stood a number of years, six or seven years ago, and those I took nearly all out in one from the leaves. The spraying was done the year. I have some of the old trees on the 1st and 2d of June, when the apples were higher ground still sturdy. From my experi- about as large as a half-grown cherry, but I ence, I cannot say that yellows develop any faster on poor soil than on rich. In fact, if earlier, just after the bloom had dropped. there is any difference, the best soil produces more yellows. I think cutting out the later. From these sprayed trees, about 300 only remedy. I can't prove it, but I in number, I gathered 500 bushels of apples, think the spreading is in the blossom or in from 60 to 75 per cent of which were perfect, the bud: I think bees have much to do with and 85 per cent marketable, while from the

C. H. Wigglesworth-I don't think it chards I did not gather a peck of perfect makes any difference in setting trees in the fruit. The result was astonishing to me, place where yellows trees have been taken out, and we have been in the business twenty years. We have 3,000 trees and have taken out 80 to 100 a year. I believe another orchard in the county that has prothe yellows is catching from one tree to and duced so much perfect fruit, there must be other. I took out forty trees one year that some cause for it, and after looking over did not show any yellows, but the trees the ground, I have concluded that the Lonshowed the fungus growth. The whole or- don purple saved the fruit. The mixture chard went but we set a new orchard in the that I used was too strong and scorched the same place. Our ground is rich, and the leaves somewhat. Next year I shall use a worst yellows was on new ground. I be- pound of London purple to three barrels lieve richer ground will produce more yel- of water (about 120 gallons), and am inlows than thin or lighter soil. I think the clined to think that even a weaker mixture only cure is the ax. I do not think an old would be just as good. With the cheap tree any more liable to yellows than young pump that I used, two men can go over a trees. I think that the fungus floats and the ten-acre orchard in a day. It therefore seems glands of the tree take up the fungus. I to be unnecessary for the ordinary orchardhad our trees pulled up and dragged through ist to invest in high-priced machinery for the an orchard and the next year you could purpose. Some of our scientific men tell us trace the course of those trees by the yel- that applications of this kind cannot possilows. Cut the limbs off and leave around bly kill the curculio; be this as it may, the the stump until dry, then carry off and apples in this orchard have for several years burn. I think the souring of the sap will induce the yellows. At South Haven the season they injured them but very little, yellows was first noticed on Mr. Hopkins' place in 1871, while peaches were raised ed them, I can only answer, I don't know. here in 1859. The practice of cutting is If it dld not, why did this orchard show so thoroughly carried out, and this is the only much less of their work than others. This thing that saves the orchard.

A. S. Dyckman-It was Chas. Downing's of the State and, as far as I know, with unidea that the poverty of the soil is the varying success. Hon. B. Pullen, of Cencause of the yellows. I have a great many trees that have been planted where yellows trees were cut out in the old orchard, which periment in a small way; I should have been was surrounded by other orchards that were at work two weeks earlier, but the result neglected, and 1 cut at one time 900 trees. | was very satisfactory. I used one pound of and less every year, for I cut thoroughly. large spoonful of Paris green. This was too Last year I cut about 150 out of an orchard strong and burned the leaves to some exof 3,000 trees. I have trees that are 27 years | tent. I shall use hereafter about a pound to a few trees, as I am an antiquarian, as a only marketable fall and winter fruit that I natural curiosity. On this ridge, where the had came from these sprayed trees, and late soil is light, I have cut no trees for several as it was, and light as the crop promised to years, and I find that in orchards surround- be, I am sure that it would have been worth ed by forests when the yellows get in they at least \$400 had I completed the work, but

W. H. Hurlbut-I have suffered about as ries."

bad as any one, but my orchard went so quick that I had little time to experiment. I have chopped off the trees and set a new tree just beside the old stump and those were vigorous and did well. The first tree of mine that had the yellows was on ground and says it is well to remember this in the that was just cleared and never had a crop management of nedges. Mr. Meehan remarks: on it, and good soil. The second crop of peaches was the last. My experience is that the trees on high, light soil, have the least

yellows. I think the infection comes mostly during the blossom time. I had 150 swarms of bees around me, and during picking the bees followed the fruit so closely that we could hardly pack it. I had between 3,000 and 4,000 trees and 3,000 went in one season. I think the bees and insects were to blame. The trees were seven years old and I had but three crops. Orchards around me had the yellows. The hard winters have labor spent on them than better hedges. It killed the bees and we have less yellows. I had some young trees that were badly injured by the winter. Those that were the nearest killed threw out the wiry growth and none of the other trees showed signs of the saw hundreds of orchards, in some of which | yellows. None of these trees have had fruit. Rush Linderman-We have taken out many trees and set others in their place, for nine or ten years, without having the new

ones have the vellows. J. J. Atherly-I have taken out som forty in a year, and put new trees in the place with no detriment to the young trees. I cannot see that size or thriftiness makes any difference; we use all our manure in our orchard but I do not think the soil makes the difference.

J. Lannin-I presume I have suffered as much as any one here. The yellows first struck my orchard in 1878, when my orchard was four years old; near the middle of my orchard, three trees ripened up early and I found they had the yellows. I was advised to cut the trees; the land was rich: I like to test things for myself, and as I had heard that they would take the yellows, so I planted three more in their place, drawing the leaves and debris around them; they flourished and did well. I have paid no atten tion to the matter of bees, but now I know that my trees were full of bees in the spring when the yellows were the worst and the trees all went. I have no doubt that the sent back and used. New Jersey is full of a lows are worse on rich soil than on the poor.

and we commenced twenty-two years ago-I think it contagious, as the disease seems to move to the east. I am satisfied that you communicated, but New Jersey people can take out a yellows tree and place another in the same place without it having the

been badly stung with this pest, but this

and when asked if the London purple kill-

experiment has been tried in various parts

was compelled to quit to pick strawber-

As regular as the season comes around I am asked to describe the mode. By the Spraying Fruit Trees. Mr. A. C. Haumond, Secretary of the the vines have made shoots a foot long, with varied success, I have come to the conclusion that the best time is when the vines are started to grow, the grafts being kept in a cool shady place so that they were a little behind the stock in starting. To keep them entirely dormant in an ice house, as some recommend, is wrong. I have had the buds on the grafts swollen ready to burst when inserted that started to grow a week after. Clear the ground away from the root three or four inches deep, saw off at a smooth place at the bottom. If no smooth place can practicable, say about 40 gallons in each. be found, saw into the stump instead of A pound of London purple was then thor splitting as usual. A thick, wide set saw I prefer to a knife, even in a straight stump. Shave your graft to fit the cut with a shoulder, tie if the stock is less than an nch in diameter, then fill in the earth carework (a man and a boy), one to drive and fully, press firmly, but do not move graft. keep the pail or tub in which the pump worked filled, and the other to use the feet high, to use great caution, and see that I use two-eved grafts, unless the wood is thoroughly wet that the water would drip suckers must be kept off, or they will keep the grafts from growing. As soon as the graft begins to grow it must be tied up to a think it should have been done a week The second application was made ten days a little sooner than when I buy a small vine. Have now strong vines of Empire State that were set in spring of 1886; bore fruit last fore that cost me six dollars have not borne same number of trees in an adjoining ora bunch of fruit vet, and not much show of doing it the coming season. I cannot see the and I have hesitated to publish it, knowing how dangerous it is to form hasty conclusions, but as there is not in all probability Popular Gardening.

Cauliflowers.

family is the cauliflower. It is more tender say first that you need a hive with movable than the cabbage, and therefore requires a frames, though we supposed you understood more generous treatment. It delights in a this, as we know you did move the box hive rich soil and abundance of water, which it over and set the new hive just in the same would be well to apply artificially in a dry place; use the smoker at the entrance of the flower growing around Erfurt, in Russia, smoking. They will, when thus treated, fill and observing the pains taken in its culture, themselves up pretty well with honey, and we did not wonder that we fail in our cli- be less pugllistic. Just here a word as to the mate. Cauliflower, there, is raised in low, time of day when it is best to do the work. swampy ground, which is thrown up in The fewer the bees in the hive the better, so wide ridges. The plants are set on the about 10 o'clock in the morning, while most ridges, and between these are ditches of of them are away in the field, will be the water. Every dry day the water is bailed | best time. Of course, you understand that from these ditches upon the growing plants, you want to choose a nice warm day on and the result is cauliflower of an enormous size, compact, and almost as white as snow. ferred hive as close to where the box hive The flower buds form a solid mass of great beauty and delicacy, called the "curd." This is rendered more delicate by being protected from the sun. Break off one or two of the leaves, and place them upon the head. Gardeners sometimes sow seed in the autumn for early cauliflower, and keep the tralia, writes: 'On account of delay in re- | plant over in frames; but by sowing the early ceiving the pump, I was only able to ex- varieties in the spring, in a hot-bed or cold- place another one improvised for the purframe, or even in an open border, they can be obtained in good season. For late cauli- Then beat the side of the box containing flower, sow seed in a cool, moist place on There has been a decrease and I cut less London purple to 80 gallons of water, and a the north side of a building or tight fence, about the first of May, and the plants will not be troubled with the little black beetle, so destructive to everything of the cabbage old. They are healthy but not thrifty. I keep | 150 gallons of water and no Paris green. The | tribe when young. Do not allow the plants | hive. In our list of things needed, we forto become crowded in the seed-bed. Transplant in moist weather, or shade the newly shingles (division boards will do), are wantset plants. In the autumn, plants which ed to lay the combs on as they are taken from have not fully formed the "flower," or the hive. Next cut the sides of the combe light cellar, with earth at the roots, and Lean the division boards or shingles up they will generally form good heads; or they against the combs and tip the combs over on

may be hung up by the stems, head down, to the boards, cutting the combs loose at the in a cool cellar, and will do well. Thos. Meehan, in the Germantown Tele-

Treatment of Hedges.

graph, reminds us we must not lose sight of

the fact that pruning does not strengthen a

tree, but is a great blow to its vital power,

Looking at hedge planting around us, it is

evident the majority of instances prove

melancholy failures. Many are wholly dead

before they are ten years old, others have

many dead places or weak ones half dead

among a few strong plants, others have thick

crow's-nest tops while the bottom is naked,

and instead of being protective fences have

a very uninviting look. They practically

say to the small boy, "The bars are down

-walk in and help yourself." Strange to

say, most of these failures have had more

is amusing to the intelligent horticulturist

to hear the owner of the spoiled hedge de-

clare that he has spared no end of expense

to make a good live fence, and he is now

satisfied the climate or soil is against suc-

A common error is to plant in a double

plants. Weeds spring up and smother out

the leaves of the hedge plants. This is es-

pecially a fault where osage orange or honey

locust is used. This is the beginning of

their getting thin at the bottom. They

should be set in single rows, and carefully

fore they have a chance to grow to smother

as possible may get to the lower branches

the hedge in tune.

A couple of light shearings annually keep

Pruning weakens. We must not prune

young and weak plants. When they are

Grafting Grapes.

the lower foliage of the hedge.

cess.

A favorite European vegetable, broccoli, esembles the cauliflower; indeed, it is hard- until all the combs are taken out. Comly possible to distinguish the two. The mence at once to fit the combs in the frames. broccoli, however, is the more hardy, and in In fact, if the bees were coming back from portions of Europe where the seasons are the fields pretty early, it would be advisible mild, remains in the ground all the winter, furnishing good heads most of the cold season. Of course, in many sections of our their new home they will find combs ready country brocceli would not suffer in winter, but it dislikes severe summer heat more than cold; and to succeed, it would be necessary to raise late plants, and set them out apt to stay. There will also be a place for after the extreme heat of summer is past.-Toronto Mail. Horticultural Notes

SUMACH and young locust trees make excellent bean poles.

FRANK FORD'S rule for mixing Par's green with plaster for the potato bug is one peund of Paris green to 300 of plaster.

THE beet has few insect enemies and is one of the market gardener's most profitable row. It is impossible to hoe between the crops. A top-dressing of a compost of hen manure mixed with garden soil is a good stim-

AFTER the large cuts made by the pruning

saw have dried for a few weeks they should be protected by a coat of grafting wax, cement or varnish. Common white paint is hoed to keep down the weeds for a couple just as good as anything, as it excludes the of years, and weeds or grass mown early be- rain and prevents cracking. HAVE your supply of whi nellebore or

Then, particularly as to pruning, when the hand, and when the current worm makes its plants are set they should be cut to the appearance "go for him" at once. He has an appetite like a schoolboy's, and gets in his ground but no more cutting should be given work in short order. Promptness in heading them for three years-not until the stems at off his depredations is the price of currants. the ground are at least six inches round. Then they should be sawed off close to the A. C. HAMMOND, Secretary of the Illinois

ground in late winter, and before the young Horticultural Society, says he sprayed his leaves have started to grow. They will then orchard of 300 trees with London purple, and push up innumerable strong branches which gathered 500 bushels of apples, 85 per cent of may be shaped into the conoid form, and a which were marketable, and nearly 75 per perfectly protecting hedge formed in one cent perfect. From the same number of unseason. The conoid form is preferable to sprayed trees in an adjoining orchard, he did the rectangular in order that as much light | not gather a peck of perfect fruit.

THE Hort cultura! Magazine recommends an annual top-dressing for apple and other fruit trees. If manure cannot be had any fresh earth from ditches or roadsides spread half an inch or so under the trees will have a about to grow too strong for us, three years wonderful effect. Indeed, for the pear tree or so atter planting, is the time to begin to thin layer of road sand is said to be one of the best manures. Apple trees thrive amaz ingly with a coating of coal ashes.

Do not select a poor, worn out piece of and for an orchard site. The orchard will stand for years, and its worth to you depends time this gets before our readers some who in large measure upon the growth and proare in a hurry may have already done the ductiveness of the trees, which in turn are inwork. After many years of experience, do- fluenced by the soil which nurtures them. If ing the work at all times from February, the ground chosen is in grass it should be when the frost was out of the ground, until plowed and cropped a year at least before the trees are set, and should also be we'll fertilized.

Apiarian.

Transferring.

A good many of our readers will not take must interest in an article on this subject. because thay have "been there" as the saying is. There are enough, however, who have yet some transferring to do to warrant taking the space, and so, without further

apology we take it. About the first thing to be done is to get everything into shape, so that when you start there will be othing wanting which will interfere with your work. You will Hill up to the upper bud, stick a peg one need to have a smoker-it is supposed, howinch from each graft on one side, always on ever, you already have one. If not, take the same; so you can tell exactly where the any old pan and build a fire ia it of any subgraft is. Then cover the eye over with a stance which will produce lots of smoke. handful of sawdust; throw a little mulch on Punky wood is obtained about as easily as and leave it until the grafts begin to grow. any. Get some old table out in the yard close to where you propose working, and on long jointed and thick, when one eye will this arrange all the little fixings required. answer. When the grafts begin to grow the Cut up a lot of cedar solints or strips, say one-quarter inch square, and sufficiently long so that when they are laid over they will extend over the top and bottom a stake to keep the wind from blowing it quarter of an inch or a little better. Have down. In this way I nearly always get fruit as many pieces of fine wire, (No. 30 will do very nicely), say eight or ten inches long, with which to fasten the sticks together at top and bottom of frames to hold the combs year, while three vines planted the year be- in position. If you cannot obtain wire handily, string will answer the purpose. These are about all you want for the job itself. But to do the work you need a hatchet er policy of digging worthless vines up and hammer, a small saw, a long-bladed knife planting others in their place. Graft them and a basin of warm water. If you have an with something better.—Saml. Miller, in old chisel around it will come in useful to cut the nails with, but the hatchet will pry the sides off the hives pretty well.

Now that everything is in readiness proceed with smoker in hand to the colony to The most succulent of all the cabbage be transferred. But perhaps, we had better eason. After seeing the splendid cauli- hive until the bees have had a pretty good which to work. It is well to keep the transstands as possible, so that the bees when returning from the fields may not have much trouble in hunting up their home. Wel', we left you smoking the bees. When you have this done to your satisfaction, turn the box or log gum up on its end, with bottom side up, easy, without too much bending. and take off the bottom board. Over the box pose, so that the bees may run up into it the colony sharply with a couple of sticks until you have got the most of the bees out and up in the top box. Lift off the top box and set it down at the side. Then, with the hatchet, split off one or two sides of the got to mention that three or four good, wide 'curd," may be taken up and placed in a in the box loose with the long bladed knife.

bottom. Lift the boards up and put them on the transferring table; keep on at this to fit up the first or second comb cut from the old box. Then, when the bees enter for them, and it will not appear so strange as if they were ushered into a home having only the bare walls, and they will be more MINUTES OR LESS. them to store up the honey or pollen which they have been gathering .- Canadian Bee

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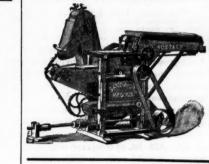
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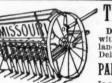
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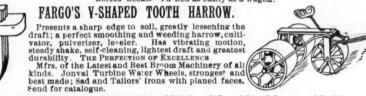
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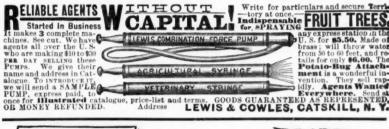
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MICHIGAN FARMER

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DETROIT, SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1888.

This Paper is Entered at the Detroit Pos affec as second class matter

SLOCK SALES IN MICHIGAN. Schedule of Dates Claimed and Place

Where Held.

Below we give the dates at which sales of thoroughbred stock will be held in this State, so far as we have been notified. Stockmen who intend holding sales this spring should send in dates at once. MAY 24 .- Smalley Bros., Jackson, Holstein

Friesian cattle.

JUNE 5-D. Henning, Wheatfield, Calhoun Co., Shorthorn and Hereford cattle.

JUNE 7-W. E. Boyden and Wm. Ball, Delhi Mills. Shorthorn cattle.

WHEAT.

655,964 bu, the previous week and 158,039 bu, the corresponding week in 1887. The stocks ply shows a decrease of 15,061 207 bu.

to 2 millions of bu. on Saturday.

ine prices of spot wheat in this market from | quotations in that market were 58%@58%c for No. 2 spot, 59c for May delivery, 571/4c April 20th to May 11th, inclusive:

		No. 1 White.	No. 2 Red.	No
4				10
April		88%	881/4	
84	21	88%	883/6	
64	23	88%	8814	
64	24	88%	8834	
64	25	88%	8836	
66	20	88%	81-3/4	
46	27	8814	8814	8
64	28	8814	86%	
68	80	88%		
May	1	8914	8914	
46	2	8914	8934	
44	8	£934	8914	
66	4	89%	89	
66	B	9014	8914	
44	7	91	90%	
46	8	02	9134	
44	9	9314	9334	
44	10	9314	9136	
64	11	94	9314	

For No. 2 red the closing prices on the various deals each day of the past week

were as follows:				
	May.	June.	July.	Arg.
Saturday	89%	59%	88%	8834
Monday	90%	9016	90	8914
Tuesday	9134	91 %	90%	89 %
Wednesday		93 %	9234	9214
Thursday		9156	9114	91
Friday		9814	9314	92%
Additional gover	rnment	repor	ts upo	n the

Indian wheat crop of 1887-8 have been received, covering nearly every district in that country. Taken as a whole the reports point to a larger crop than last year, not only on account of a better yield, but from a slight increase in the area sown. Another important feature shown by the reports is that the crops of other food grains upon which the natives subsist, and which for the past two years have been deficient, will this season be quite large, thus increas ing the surplus of wheat for export.

Reports from Victoria say that a considerable portion of the 1888 wheat crop is unfit for flour, and will have to be used for distilling purposes. Large areas of wheat in the northeastern section of the colony were ruined by heavy rainfall during harvest.

As usual the reports regarding the Caliand June at 38%c. Western sold at 42@46c fornia wheat crop are very conflicting, diffor white, and 37@40c for mixed. ferent authorities estimating it at from 15 to 30 millions of bushels. At this season it is usual to put the prospective crop at 60 to 70 millions, which gradually decrease until it reaches about 30 or 35 minious of bu. which may be put as an average yield. The S'ate is suffering from drouth and the crop ket, and buyers are more particular in their

luyers of wheat. In this Sate they are, be placed at 20@21c, and fair to good at 16 leaster within 2 to 3 c nis of Datroit prices, @19c. Rolls are selling at 16@18c, accord-

showing made in a number of years. The Washington crop-report for May re-GIBBONS BROTHERS 87, Virginia, 90, Ohlo, 56, Indiana, 59, Il- roll butter, 16@16%c. The New York mar-Texas, 90. In the Southern States the changes are slight.

The following table shows the quantity of wheat "in sight" at the dates named, in the United States, Canada, and on passage to Great Britain and the Continent of Eu-

Visible supply	Bushels 32,638,41 17,792,00 2,440,00
Total bushels April 21, 1888 Total previous week. Total two weeks ago. Total April 23, 1888	52,865,415 53,627,65 52,623,426 68,618,81

The estimated receipts of foreign and home-grown wheat in the Euglish markets during the week ending April 28 were 261,600 bu. less than the estimated consumption; and for the eight weeks ending April 14 the receipts are estimated to have been 5.866,656 bu. less than the conwell as the one they wish to have it sent to. In sumption. The receipts show a decrease writing for a change of address all that is neces. of 4,741,532 bu, as compared with the corresponding eight weeks in 1887.

Shipments of wheat from India for the week ending April 28, 1888, as per special cable to the New York Produce Exchange, aggregated 960,000 bu., of which 320,000 was for the United Kingdom and 640,-000 to the Continent. The shipments for the previous week, as cabled, amounted to 40,000 bushels, of which 80,000 went to the United Kingdom and 320,000 to the Continent. The total shipments from April 1, 1888, which was the beginning of the crop year, to April 28, 1888, have been 2,320,000 bu., including 560,000 bu. to the United Kingdom, 1,760,000 to the Continent. The wheat on passage from India April 18 was estimated at 1,224,000 bu. One year ago the quantity was 1,672,000 bu.

The Liverpool market on Thursday was quoted quiet with poor demand. Quotations for American wheat are as follows: No. 2 winter, 6s. 8d.@6s. 9d. per cental; No. 2 spring, 6s. 8d.@6s. 9d.; California No. 1, 6s. 9d@6s. 10d.

CORN AND OATS.

CORN.

The receipts of corn in this market the past week were 8,330 bu., against 24,094 bu. The receipts of wheat in this market the the previous week, and 7,345 bu. for the large lots are moving out the market is quiet past week amounted to 32,784 bu., against corresponding week in 1887. Shipments for and easy. The smallness of stocks of fall-29,684 bu. the previous week, and 88,987 the week were 14,313 bu., against 14,367 bu. made goods precludes the possibility of any bu. for corresponding week in 1887. Ship- the previous week, and 7,882 bu. for the business of importance in old cheese, which ments for the week were 72,819 against corresponding week in 1887. The visible is steady. Quotations yesterday in that supply of corn in the country on May 5 market were as follows: New full creams, free, 16@21c; Middle Co. spring. 16 blacksmith shops and paint shops and amounted to 9,436,671 bu. against 8,530,311 cheddars, 9@9%c per lb.; do flats, 9%@ of wheat now held in this city amount to bu, the previous week, and 15,613,986 bu. 529,677 ou., against 580,673 bu. last week at the same date in 1887. The visible supply and 290,558 bu. at the corresponding date shows an increase during the week indicated In 1857. The visible supply of this grain on of 906,360 bu. The stocks now held in this full creams quotable at 1%@2c higher than lish 1/4 to 3/6 blood, 34@37c. May 5 was 31 317,58) bu. against 32 437,- city amount to 7,318 bu. against 15,911 bu. above. The New York market has declined 243 the previous week, and 46.378.648 last week, and 1.914 bu. at the corres- sharply on both old and new cheese, and for the corresponding week in 1887. This responding date in 1887. As compared with values are very irregular, especially on old shows a decrease from the amount reported a year ago the visible supply shows a decrease. Fancy white old cheese is very the previous week of 1.155 863 cushels. As creese of 7 083,675 bu. Corn has again scarce, and held above the views of buyers,

compared with a year ago the visi le sup- a vanced in this market, but it is yet be- while new white is very slack and in poor low Chicago values. Socks here are light, inquiry. New cheese is not yet of the best The market has had a strong upward and receipts also. The market opened quality, and this makes it rather difficult to tendency all week, and values are consider- yesterday with No. 2 selling at 580 per buil dispose of. Considerable quantities of ably higher than a week ago. The "buil" later 58% c was bid, and at the close bids of colored skims are being taken for export. side of the market is the popular one now, 59c did not draw out any stock. No. 3 is The foreign markets are rather dull. and a further appreciation in values seem quoted at 58c per bu. Western markets probable. Thursday there was some weak- are all higher and firm. Considerable as follows: ness shown, and red wheat declined on quantities of corn are being shipped into both spot and futures. Yesterday, how- the country. At Chicago the market i ever, under the stimulus of the government higher and firm at the advance. It is and the State crop reports, prices again ad- rumored that a syndicate are buying heavily vanced, and at the close were firm. The and propose to boom the m rket, but it advance in Chicago and New York was looks as if the advance was a legitimate on greater than here. The "visible supply" when the position of the trade is considered is expected to show a decrease of from 11/4 We are only surprised that the advance did not take place there months ago. The The following table en hibits the daily clossisituation fully warranted it. Latest

> for June, and 57%c for July. The Liverpool market on Thursday was firm, with values higher. The following are the latest cable quotations from Liverpool: Spot mixed, 5s. 7d. per cental.

Nothing of importance doing in futures. OATS.

The receipts at this point for the week were 15,141 bu., against 26,870 bu. the previous week, and 16,753 bu, for the corresponding week last year. The shipments for the week were 2,700 ba., against 14,367 bu. the previous week, and 5,192 bu. for same week in 1887. The visible supply of this grain on May 5 was 4,082,012 bu., against 3 738.894 bu. the previous week, and 4,056,869 at the closed firm at 391/4c bid; No. 2 mixed deliveries being liberal. Latest quota- the wool-grower by destroying his market. tions in that market yesterday were as follows: Spot No. 2 mixed, 331/4c; May August, 29c. The New York market is firm, active and higher. Quotations in that market are as follows: No. 2 white, 431/@44c; In futures No. 2 mixed for May sold at 38%c,

DAIRY PRODUCTS

An increased supply makes an easier man selections. To get the best prices stock has Milers in all the middle States are active to be extra. Fancy lots of packed dairy can strict grading or heavy shrinkage has been been of wheat. In this Safe they are be placed at 20@21c, and fair to good at 16 passed over by the buyers during the year. while it would cost 7: at least to lay the ing to quality. Creamery is quiet and steady at 24c. The recent rains will make a great M nuerota millers are also looking for difference in pastures, especially as wheat, and the markets of the Northwest they have been followed by warmer have become much stronger within the last weather. We therefore look for a considerable increase in the receipts, and the aver- any time in its history excepting the winter

port in another column. It is the worst go receipts rave been rather light, with the result of keeping that market active and firm. Quotations in that market yesterday duces Michigan's percentage of wheat con- were as follows: Fancy Elgin creamery, 24 dition 12 points since a month ago, and re- @25c per lb; fine Iowa, Wisconsin and Minduces the average of the various States from nesota do, 21@23c; fair to good do, 20@ 82 to 78. The per cent in Michigan is 6+ of 21c; fancy dairies, 21@22c; fine do, 18@ an average. New York, 76, Pennsylvania, | 20c; common and packing stock, 13@14c; linois, 57, Missouri, 80, Kansas, 94 and ket has declined a little during the week, but seems to have steadied now, and is firm at current quotations. Fancy Eigin, State and Pennsylvania creamery are selling readily at 26@26%c, occasionally 27c for special marks to a regular trade. Western, other than Eigin, cleans up closely at 25@25 1/2 c for the best, with 26c now and then reached for favorite makes, while under grades are not plenty and firm at 22@24c, very little selling below 23c. Imitation creamery, western dairy and factory are all in light supply and cleaned up readily at steady prices. Quotations in that market on

Prices.		
Friday were as follows:		
EASTERN STOCK.		
Creamery, State Creamery, Penn., fancy Creamery, Eigin, fa.cy Creamery, Eigin, fa.cy Creamery, western, fancy Creamery, prime Creamery, good Creamery, fair State dairy, tubs, fancy State dairy, tubs, good State dairy, tubs, fair State dairy, tubs, fair State dairy, weish, tubs, prime State dairy, Weish, tubs, fair to good	26 26 25 25 24 23 22 25 24 23	@26 \ @26 \ @25 \ @25 \ @24 \ @23 \ @25 \ @25 \ @25 \ @25 \ @25 \ @24 \ @23 \ @23 \
WESTERN STOCK.		
Western Creamery, fancy Creamery, Elgi , fa cy	25 26	@251/4 @261/4

The exports of butter from Atlantic ports for the week ending April 28 were 68,-306 lbs, against 126,880 the previous week, and 74,135 for the corresponding week in 1887.

18 @19 21 @22

CHEESE. New cheese is selling nearly on a level

with old in this market, and seems to be in

fair demand. The quotations current are as follows: New-Michigan full creams. 121/c; Ohio, 10@12c, according to quality. Old-Michigan full creams, 121/2@13c Ohio, 11@111/c; New York, 13@131/c; skims, 9@10c. Most of the Onio cheese are really part skims. An increase in the supply of new cheese is looked for. and as this market is considerably higher than eastern points, a decline in values is certain. At Chicago the receipts of new cheese are increa-ing slowly, and as few 91/4c; do Young America, 10@101/4c fancy 1-lb skims, 7@81/4c; poor to fair combing, 35@40c; do cross-bred, 36@40c; skims, 2@5c; brick cheese, 14@15c. Old do clothing, 32@35c; Cape, 25@27c; Eng-

0	State factory, full cream white	934 @ 956
8	State factory, full cream, colored	@1
3	Stale factory medium grades cream	8% @ 9
0	State factory, light skims	8 0 1/2
,	Sate factory, full skims	4 @ 758
t	Pennsylvania skima	11/2 2
e	OLD CHEESE.	
1.	State factory, choice	10%@10%
	State factory prime	95 211
d	State factory, good	914 3 914
е	State factory fair	9 @ 9%
0	State factory ordinary	8%@ 8%
t	State factory, part skims, fair	8 44 814
-	State factory skims ordinary	E @ 21/

The Liverpool market on Thursday was quoted dull for colored American at 53s. 0d. per cwt., and white American at 58s. 0d., a decline of 1s. 6d. from the price quoted a week ago on white, and of 6d. on colore 1.

The receipts of cheese in New York for the week ending May 5 were 10,313 boxes, against 8,460 the previous week, and 9,929 boxes the corresponding week in 1887. The exports from all Atlantic ports for the same week were 1,344,307 lbs., against 971,046 lbs. the previous week, and 539,791 lbs. the corresponding week in

WOOL.

As the weather warms up and shearing corresponding date in 1887. The visible time approaches, the outlook for wool besupply shows an increase of 343,118 comes a matter of more general interest. bu. for the week indicated. Stocks held But business does not improve to any exin store here amount to 11,139 bu., against | tent, and at the present writing the signs are 15,578 bu. the previous week, and 55,594 generally pointing in the other direction. It bu. at the corresponding date in 1887. Oats is of course to be exacted that prospective United States would be in with the fine are strong, and the tendency is upwards. purchasers would not be inclined to No. 2 white opened yesterday at 39c and "boom" the market at a time when the new clip has begun to come forward; in fact opened at 35%c, advanced to 36%c, and they generally take the opposite course, and closed firm at best points reached. do their level best to depress values. But The demand is entirely for spot oats. this season they can afford to keep still, a Chicago is also higher, and seems to rule the work of depressing prices is being atfirm. Futures have advanced more than tended by a number of American statesmen spot, the demand for June and July who assert they are doing their best to help

At Boston the market is less active tha for some weeks past, the feeling in the trade delivery, 34%c; June, 34c; July, 33%c; being one of weakness and depression Holders of fine wools have been, in some instances, compelled to submit to a further shading of prices to make sales, and we No. 3 white, 42@421/c; No. 2 mixed, 385/c. note some lots of Michigan X have been let go at 26%c, at which price they must have netted the holder a loss of fully 6c per lb., if purchased during last June or the early part of July. Ref-rring to the market the Boston

Commercial Bulletin says: "The market continues dull and depress ed with a decided falling off in the volume of sales. It is not uncommon for wool to be time. This is naturally due to the fact tha the stock remaining on hand is largely refuse and wool which either from lack of Hence it is only to be expected that grow ers of choice clips should expect to get slight ly better prices for wool than the exac equivalent of the corresponding grades remaining in store. This year, however, tariff agitation and treasury

ordinary quotation for XX, being 29c or 60c . 1 wools have fallen from their high estate though in very small supply. One exceptional lot sold at 30c, but 34@35c s nearer the market. Michigan wool is dull and weak. There is little or no Ohio No. 1 here. This is fortunate, as the lov price of Australian crossbreds has materially damaged the market. The reduction of the duty on broken tops is beginning to wither delaine like a blight. The best o these "wastes" grading a full XX, free from sbort staple and burr, are sold to-day in this market at 60c, and there is a full sup ply on the way to this country. D laine wools have steadily succumbed under its influence. A little of the very choicest Ohio delaine shrinking 48 per cent, has been sold at 34c, but this is exceptional, the range of the market being 1@2c less. Texas wool is very quiet. California wool continues quiet

have taken on a basis of 47@50c clean." This is not pleasant reading for those who have a clip of wool about ready for the market, which it has taken a year of good

at previous quotations. Ferritory wool is being worked off in considerable quantities

the cassimere mills have shown an

care and labor to grow. At New York the only new feature to note is the weakening of medium wools, for which there has been a good demand until recently. These wools are not in large supply, but it is known that the next clip will show a great increase in the amount grown, the result of changing over flocks from the Merino to the mutton breeds. The decline is from 1@2c per lb. from the prices ruling a week ago. Fine wools are nominally unchanged, with a dull market and holders showing signs of further weak ening in their demands, as they are anxious to clean up their stocks before the new clip begins to be placed on the market.

At Philadelphia the market appears to be in bad shape. Manufacturers are buying a little wool, but not a pound more than they can help. They think it safer to wait, even at the present low prices, than to risk loss by laying in stocks.

The following is a record of prices made up from actual sales in the eastern markets: Ohio XX and above, 30@31c; Ohio XX, 29 Michigan X, 261/2@27e; Michigan No. 1, 33%@35c; Ohio delaine, 32@33%c; Michigan delaine, 31@32c; Ohio unwashed and @21c; No. 1 Ohio combing, washed, 36@37c; do Michigan, 35@36c; Kentucky and Indiana %-blood combing, 27c: do 1/4-blood combing, 26c; Missouri and Illinois %-blood combing, 26c; do 1/4-blood combing, 25e; Texas fine, 12 months, 17@ Sc, do 6 to 8 months, 14@15c; do medium. 12 months, 20@22c; do 6 to 8 months. 18@20a; do fall fine, 13@15c; do medium, 15@16c; do heavy, 3@5c less;

burry and defective, 11@12c. Australia

A WARNING.

The question has been asked, Why are that Ontario has many thousands of acres in the fact that Canada grows more course merican manufacturers to purchase large quantities remaining on hand. The price id for exported wool naturally regulate the price at home, which has been very low of 1 te years. Our manufacturers use most ly fine wools; but the farmers cannot be exected to raise fine wools, as they are ad mitted free of duty, and they cannot make t pay to raise coarse wools. While the writer is not in favor of protective duties, we believe the farmers have as much right o have duties in their favor as the manufacturers have; and we would like to see a if it is possible.-Canadian Journal of Fabrics.

This is a phase of the wool business to which we ask the attention of our readers. If our Merino flocks are killed out in com peting with Australia and South America on free-trade basis, our farmers will then be in precisely the same position as those of Ontario. They will all have to keep mutton sheep, with the certainty that the business will be overdone, mutton fall in price so as to be unremunerative, while the fine wool men of Australia and South America with free pasturage for their flocks, will increase them rapidly and profit largely by such a policy. The whole of the fine wools required in manufacturing would have to be imported and paid for in cash, to the bene fit of foreign wool-growers and the great in jury of the agriculture of the nation. Let the observations of the free trade journal quoted above be studied out by wool grow-They show just the position the wool flocks practically killed out, as they certainly would be in a short time with free

AFTER THE DRESSED BEEF MONOPOLISTS.

A dispatch from Pittsburg, Pa., on May 4th. contained the following:

"There will be a hot time at the Butchers National Convention at Philadelphia begin-ning May 20," said William Peters, Chairman of the Allegheny County delegation, this evening. He continued: "We propose to seek relief through the different State Legislatures. The national convention will be attended by 1,500 delegates, California done sending from twenty to thirty. Our plan is to have every State in the Union pass a law providing for live-stock inspec tion. If we succeed, then we can preven ding of cattle with Texas fever, lu jaw, and other diseases to Chicago to be slaughtered, and the quarters sent out as dressed beef. We can prove this is done. We also expect help through Congress. We will also protest against the sending out of adulterated lard in which is cotton-seed oil, and which is made from crippled hogs. The national convention will be in session four days. The 1,500 delegates will be united against the syndicate, and a big time is exeted. We are bound to down the st eef men. If all other means fail we wil organizatione of the biggest boycotts ever seen. Dressed beef must go."

The dressed beef men of Chicago are pur suing the same tactics all over the country. Tuey are driving the local butchers out of the business, thus shutting down competition, and practically monopolizing the entire trade wherever they obtain a foot-hold. Car-We give a summary of the State crop regarding should also improve. At Chica- of 1860-61, there appears to be no prospect ried to its legitimate conclusion the success

of immediate recovery. Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces are quiet and weak. Only a XXX wool now commands 30c or over the trol prices, while they will also dictate prices. trol prices, while they will also dictate prices to consumers. It means that farmers must all send their cattle to Chicago, and sell them at the prices fixed by these firms. In the U. S. Senate a few days ago, while the Pieuro-Pneumonia bill was under discussion, Senator Vest, of Missouri, said of this

"It is the most terrible tyranny ever ex reised. There are five men or firms in the city of Chicago which regulate the price of cattle every day. They meet every night and fix the price for the next day. These men own the cattle-raiser's property and onfiscate it as if they possessed the right to take it from his farm without paying on Talk about trusts. Talk about pools The cattle pool of Chicago is the most famous tyranny that ever existed in the United States. They have got their collar on the cattle producers of the entire west And I know no remedy for it." fondness for half blood wools, which they

Senator Plumb, of Kansas, whose State has suffered severe losses from the policy of the members of the dressed-beef pool, said in the course of the same discussion:

"There was no trust or combination, the per trust, or any other trust, that had se powerful or so baleful an influence as that combination. For years the prices of meat to the producers had been going down. In the same time the price of meat to the consum ers had gone up, and every single dollar of the difference had gone into the pockets of that combination. So perfect was their control that they knew absolutely not only how many cattle were to arrive each day in Chicago, but over what railroad lines they were to come, where they had been shipped from, their character, and the men who ship ped. When the cattle reached Chicago the syndicate's representative was sent to them and to put a price upon them; and that was the price at which they had to be sold unless it was made lower.

COMMENDABLE ENTERPRISE.

For the tenth consecutive season the manufacturers of the Champion Harvesting and Mowing Machines have taken a large space in our paper in which to press upon the attention of our readers the merits of their machines. In speaking of the Cham-@30c; Ohio X, 29c; Ohio No. 1, 35@36c; pion in these columns about a year ago, we called attention to the solid and powerful organization for the manufacture of these machines. It is well known that the Chamunmerchantable, 20@23c; Michigan do., 18 pion works at Springfield are the largest harvesting machine factories in the world. The Warder, Bushnell & Glessner Con.pany name is a household world among our sub scribers and throughout the whole Northwest. These factories have been greatly increased during the past year. Very large and complete new malleable iron foundries have been erected and equipped; factories for making the cutterbars, guards, knives and other special parts have been built and Georgia, 28c; California northern spring are in full operation; the forging and @18c: Southern spring, 12@15c: California | warehouses have been increased, more men are now employed than ever in the past; we are assured that the finished product of binders and mowers is larger than ever be fore, and still it is aifficult for the manufacturers to keep the supply equal to the de-

Our own farmers in Michigan know what the Champion machines are-they need no word of recommendation from us, but we there not more sheep raised in the Province word of recommendation from us, but we of Ontario? There is no doubt whatever call their attention to what the manufacturers say in this issue of the FARMER. In of land better succe to the cultivation of sheep than for any other purpose. It is manifest, there fore, that there is cometting they "will not recommend the Champion radically wrong, or there would be more for what it cannot do, nor misrepresent nor theep raised there. We think the cause is exaggerate what it can do, but they have put into the machines every device that is turers, and the cury on exported woods-10 is known to be good and practical, that the acre.-Many wheat fields are being sown ents per 10. - brings the cost too high for they do not offer anything for sale until the experimental stage has been passed, and that their present machines are the best and most serviceable and desirable they have ever built."

The Warder, Bushnell & Glessner Company have been manufacturing grass and grain harvesting machinery for many years. No one has had more experience in that line than they. We know the company to be thoroughly bonest, we know that they make honest machines, and anything that they may say regarding the merit of their machines is worthy of credence.

The Champion Binder is a general purpose machine, to be used in all conditions of ground and grain and weather, in tall grain and short grain, in heavy grain and light grain, in straight grain and lodged grain, in ripe grain and green grain, over rough ground and smooth ground and soft ground, in good weather and bad weather, and under all circumstances. The Champion Mower is fully equal in grass to the Champion Binder in grain, and taking all things together, these machines have no The Champion machines and the Warder.

Bushnell & Glessner Company have a special claim on the patronage of the farmers in Michigan, for the company established headquarters at Jackson in this State many years ago, and in 1881 erected a fine and large brick building which is known as the Champion Block, on one of the principal street corners, where a full and complete stock of all styles of the Champion machines and repairs is kept constantly on hand. By reason of these extensive headquarters the company is a large taxpayer in the community, and the farmers in this State are enabled to procure machines or repair parts promptly and upon the most favorable

The warranty given on Champion machines is stronger than that usually given by manufacturers. A reputable, responsible company that makes a desirable machine and fully warrants it deserves the patronage of farmers. Read their advertisement and examine their machines. Their factory was established in 1850,

and these men have consequently seen the Reaper and Mower business in its beginning, its growth, its various failures and successes. In that time more than 200 different companies have gone into the business and failed, but in all these 38 years this company has met every obligation promptly, and has built its factory and business up from nothing to the largest of its kind in the world.

estimate piaced on the clip of 1888 is 26 - transmith ground, -wheat killed very bad-000,000 punds. The difference will be 15-4 heat is injured more then it looked to made up by importations of Australian and to one there of wheat is killed.

South American wools, and British goods, for which the American people will pay out winds. —Wheat was sown late last fall to winds. —Wheat was sown late last fall to made insect and in hadir winter-killed. money which ought to have remained at avoid insect and is badly winter-killed.—
Wheat is growing finely—knolis that were

MICHIGAN CROP REPORT. MAY 1. 1888.

For this report returns have been received from 901 correspondents representing 603 townships. Six hundred and nineteen of these reports are from 414 townships in the southern four tiers of counties, and 148 reports are from 148 townships in the central

Only a few fields of wheat, those in exeptionally favorable localities, promise even a fair average yield. In the southern counties the average condition, compared with vitality and growth of average years, is 65; in the central counties, 67; and in the State, 68. In the southern counties the condition is 22 per cent lower, in the central, 27 per cent lower, and in the State, 21 per cent lower, than on May 1, 1887. The average condition in the State May 1, 1886, was 91, and May 1, 1885, it was 100.

The present condition of wheat points to crop of less than eighteen million bushels. The crop of 1887 was 22,815,153 bushels, and of 1886, 27,523,169 bushels.

The number of bushels of wheat reported marketed in the State in the nine months, August-April, is 12,230,446.

It is safe to estimate the amount purchased at elevators and mills from which no reports have been received at 170,000 bushels. Adding we have 12,400,446 bushels as the total amount marketed since August 1. These figures warrant the statement that on May 1, there were only two and one-half million bushels of the 1887 wheat crop in farmers' hands in excess of their own requirements; or more accurately, when the farmers have sold this amount of wheat they will still hold in reserve no more than the amount held by them August 1, 1887.

In condition clover meadows and clover pastures are, in the southern counties, 67 per cent, in the central 77 per cent, and in the northern 92 per 'cent, comparison being with vitality and growth of average years. In the southern counties nearly one-fourth, and in the State nearly one-fifth of the clover meadows and clover pastures will be plowed up because winter-killed or otherwise destroyed.

peaches about \$0 per cent of an average alty Duchess. Royalty Duchess was sired

The following is a condensation of statements by crop correspondents relative to the condition of wheat. The .- separates the statements of different correspondents:

Allegan Co.-Wheat varies the most I ever saw—there are some fine fields, but many are very poor.—One fourth of the wheat on sandy land, and two-thirds on heavy land is killed by hard freezing during March and April. Barry Co.-Wheat is looking very poor for the first of May .- Quite a number of of wheat are being plowed up.—Some pieces cannot yield five per cent of an average crop. —I have been through most of town and as a

result mark wheat 66. Berrien Co.—There will be no wheat plowed up, but it is badly winter-killed.—Some wheat fleids look well, but more than half of them look thin, weak and very backward.—Wheat is only about three inches high owing to winds and drouth. Branch Co.-Wheat is injured in every field

from free zing and thawing—At least one-half of our wheat is dead, but as it is in spits not over 25 per cent may be plowed up.—There are some kood fields. Calicun Co.—Recent rains have helped wheat somewhat, but it will need an extra son in order to increase present estimate

Nearly hal of the wheat crop is killed .- Dry think whea

damaged wheat at least 40 per cent. Genesce Co.—The prospects of an average crop of wheat are decreasing every day, dryest and coldest spring for many years.— The cold dry weather has killed about 50 per

Euton Co -More than one half of the wheet

Hillsdale Co -Wheat has a very short top, the root is all right except in wet places. yield more than five to seven bushels.—Half a crop is all that can be looked for. Ingham Co.—Wheat has suffered badly from dry cold weather in April - Wheat got but little growth last fall and no growth this

pring .- Wheat will not average more than Ionia C.s.—Wheat looks very badly, the cold freezing March killed the roots, and it is pulled out and frozen to death.—There will not be half a crop of wheat unless we have very favorable weather.—Wheat has been damaged the past month by freezing, thawing and by the dry weather; one good judge puts the yield at simply enough for seed and

Jackson Co.-Wheat was never in wors condition.—Wheat very backward and much of it dead.—Only in the valleys and protected laces is there anything growing.

Kalamazoo Co.—Nearly one half of the wheat plants are destroyed by alternate freezing and thawing.—Wheat is very badly winter-killed—at least 50 per cent.—A though over 30 per cent. of the wheat plant is dead, none will be plowed up, as farmers hope to

ave the clover seeding. Kent Co.-Wheat never looked worse of heavy clay land—50 per cent. might as well be plowed up were it not for the seeding.— Think there will not be half a crop of wheat, —Poorest condition known for years Lapeer Co.—This April has been the worst for wheat for years, freezing twenty-five nights with cold, dry winds through the day.

—Wheat badly winter-kined on i eavy soil, but looks fair on sandy soil.—April has been the worst month for wheat ever known.

Lenawee Co —Wheat will not be over half

crop.- Some pieces are looking finely.-No wheat will be plowed up, but 20 per cent wheat will be plowed up, but 20 per cent ought to be.
Livingston Co.—Never saw wheat look so poor at this time of year.—Wheat looks bad— much of it is dead. None will be plowed up, but all look for a light yield.—Wheat dam

aged some by Hessian fly, and it is badly win er-killed. ter-killed.

Macomb Co.—Wheat is very spotted—in Macomb Co.—Wheat is very spotted—in low spots winter-killed.—April has been a bad month for wheat.—The prospects for wheat are the most unfa conable for years.

Monroe Co.—Some wheat fields do not romise 25 per cent., while the best do no omise more than 85 per cent.—On wet lan theat looks dead, and the general opinion is

wheat loos dead, and the general opinion is t will be about half a crop. Oakland Co.—The cold, dry winds of April njured wheat beyond recovery. Scarcely a field that is not injured from 20 to 40 per neid that is not injured from 20 to 40 per cent — Large spots in all picces entirely dead — the rest small.—Wheat has been going back. Ottawa Co.—Wheat looks badly on account of hard freezing atter the snow left.—Many fields are so badly spring-killed, on clay soil principally, they will not pay for outting.—Wheat badly hurt by winter and water, but is now improving rapidly. now improving rapidly.

Shiawasece to .- Whest looks the noor et it has for years - wal as D. t at is better to an half a crop - wheat has a ot note as porry in fitted years. It may be one had at an average. -- recreate troppeds in twenty-five

St. Clair Co -- Dry weather in April hurt wheat bady, —As share or wheat in some fields.—What bady, —As share or wheat in some fields.—What because were than I have seen it wenty years. It will be probably 30 st,000,000 p uous; and to-day the highest estimate piece it on the clip of 1888 is 20.

St Joseph co—wheat is very small and

exposed look weak, but where covered by Washtenaw Co.--Wheat is injured beyond recovery—it will not be more than haif a crop.—There are a few fields of gravelly

loam, fully up to 125 per cent. of an average.

—With a warm, we May wheat may gain 10 per cent.—Dry weather and cold winds have blown 50 per cent. of wheat out of existence.

Wayne Co.—Wheat is the poorest it has been in thirteen years —Wheat has made but little grow'h, and it is very spotted and uneven.-Wheat looks fairly well consider the ordeal through which it has passed, and will probably yield 90 per cent.—Cold, dry weather has injured the wheat very much.—Wheat is improving very fast—prospects at present are in favor of an average crop.

ALL A MISTAKE OF THE RE-PORTERS.

SOUTH HAVEN, May 3, 1838. To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

In your issue of April 28, Mr. Lunnin. of this place, is clearly off the scent. Whatever reporters may have stated, there was no invitation, neither intention to invite, any person to confer with the Executive Board of the State Horticultural Society, as members, official or otherwise, of the West Michigan Fruit Growers, or any other society. Certain gentlemen were invited as individuals to meet and confer with the Board, not about a coalition of the two societies; but as to the purposes to be pursued by the Horticultural Society since its separation from the Agricultural Society. The proposition to subdivide into three branches under a common organization was informally discussed, meeting with apparen t favor: but no definitive action was had upon the matter; and as no person was present to speak for the West Michigan Fruit Growers' Society, the discussion upon the proposition was wholly independent of any anticipated action by that organization The proposition was only mooted near the close of the final session; and since much of detail must necessarily be involved the whole matter was left in an inchoate state. for subsequent consideration.

T. T. LYON.

A. M. KNAPP, of Muir, Ionia Co., has just bought of Prof. A. J. Cook Royalty Dake 2d. This bull is large, deep red, and of excellent form and proportions. His Apples promise about 92 per cent, and sire is Waterloo Dake 34072; his dam Royby Darlington Duke 43236, and her dam is Royalty Duchess 6th, by 23d Dake of Airdrie 19393, and running back to imp. Royal Duchess 2d by Lord Wallace 24473. Thus this bull's grandsire was a pure Dake. 4th Duke of Clarence (33594), and the grandsire of his dam on both sides was a pure Duke bull, 4th Duke of Clarence (33594). and 23d Dake of Airdrie (41350), while the other strains, Darlingtons and Loudon Duchesses, are away up. This is the fourth Shorthorn bull that Prof. Cook has sent into Ionia County, if we include two sold just in the edge of Montcalm County, in the past four years.

THE Northern Indiana and Southern Michigan Swine Breeders' Association will hold their next meeting at Auburn, Ind., May 22 id, 1888, at 1 P. M. and 7 P. M. The programme prepared for the meeting is as follows: "Which is preferable, large swine houses or several small pens located in different parts of premises?' C. W Jones Richland Mich: "What is the best plan for amateur breeders to pursue to receive the most benefit and profit from the pieces will not yield bait a crop.
Clinton Co.—Wheat has in proved some in the last month, still the growth does not
"How does the commercial value of promise an average crop.-Most farmers swine industry of the country compare with other live stock interests?" E. E. Perry Battle Creek, Mich.; "What benefit is there in feeding oil cake meal to sows?" E. G. L'edy, Goshen, Ind. Mc. E. C. cannot save the crop.—Cold dry weather has Rouse, of Homer, this State, is Steretary of the Association, and will answer any inquiries in reference to the meeting of the

Tue Butchers' National Association are to hold a convention at Philadelphia, commenc ing May 20th. Datroit will be represented there by the following members of the "Butchers' Protective Association" of this city: Anthony Potz, John Daff, George Beck, H. Pailips, Caarles Roe, J. Saliivan, J. H. Brownell, Peter Firzpatrick and B. Mark; alternates, John Loosemore, John Mason, Thomas Davy, Toomas Giyan, M. Fieishman, William Thompson and R. S.

THE next issue of the FARMER will contain all the reports of public sheep shearings now on hand, which will probably complete the record for the season. Lack of space compels us to omit them this week.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Michigan.

High license winds up 13 saloons at East A ten-year-old child died of consumption at Owosso last week.

Of the 285 arrests made at Lansing last year, 194 were "drunk and disorderly." Harvey Bros., of Constantine, have fifty acres of peppermint growing this year. The Agricultural College will reopen May

21st. There are no cases of sickness there

The planer in Jones' mill near Dowagiac has a record of having cut off twenty-seven fingers. Lowell wants a canning factory, and a project is on foot looking to the organization

f a stock company. The Michigan Central has eighty thousand

dollars invested in the new station and grounds at Battle Creek. Two thousand Norwegians recently passed through Port Huron on the way to Minnesota

and other western States. The Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan railroad had a prosperous trade last j Its surplus over all expenses was \$55,461.

Jackson is to have a new industry, a man afactory of high-grade fertilizers, in which cones and butchers' offal will figure largely. Farmers in the vicinity of Pinckney will uarantee one hundred acres of cucumbers to the pickle factory to be established there The fire is out in Shaft No. 5 of the Calumet

and putting in order will proceed vigorously An East Sagluaw dealer has given an order or one hundred ox yokes, notwithstanding orses have almost entirely superceded oxen in this State.

John Hickey, a "tough citizen" who was arrested for the murder of Tom Britton and was on trial in this city last week, was acquited by the jury.

The vessel owners will fight the proposed erection of a winter bridge across the Detroit River, and promise to do all in their power to prevent its erection.

B. F. Wood, while feeding a Holstein bull belonging to Thomas Mars, of Berrien Springs, last week, was so badly trampled and gored that he died of his injuries.

The Methodist General Conference declined that the directors of the bank dare not arrest him, as in that case they would be implicated in his guilt.

At Maize, west of Wichita, Ke., last week a

The National Hotel and Washington House he National her burned last week, a severe loss the owners. The boarders had a narrow ape, being rescued in their night clothes. It is thought some of the surplus of the dard Oil Company caused suspension of k on the Blissfield oil well, which was n 2,400 feet, with very favorable indica-

ade of Jonia went hunting last Sunday o lace of formation a moral for a Sun-chool library story. Their gun was ac-fally discharged, and each of the lads

The dam in the river at Hamlin, on the above Ludington, went out last week,

and also seventeen houses built The Howell Republican boasts of a sub-priper who has taken the paper for 32 con-cultive years. This gentleman, G. E. Adams,

of the first residents of Conway

nship, moving there in 1837. Hiram Fields, a prominent wine merchan recently reproved an employe for ss. In revenge the man put blue his wine casks, the undissolved stals being found in the wine.

Hon. James Birney, of Bay City, died last eek. He was appointed U. S. Minister to the Netherlands in 1875, remaining there en years, and had been circuit judge, State

When Robert Buen, eather of the Coloma Courier, died, his wife assumed the scissors and due pencil, and is issuing the paper as usual, with the assistance of her sister. And the paper is a credit to them, too.

Woodard's casket works at Owosso were woodard's casset works at the control of the first state of the first

John Rey, of East Saginaw, was so unfertunate as to lose 116 swarms of bees, valued at \$700, this spring. Although this is a severe loss to Mr. Rey, he is not discouraged, but will replenish his stock by purchases.

Pontiac Bill Poster: A young man named tanley, cadet at Orchard Lake Military tandemy, was drowned in the lake while out a row with three companions. The body the unfortunate lad was not recovered. Reports from the cities and towns in "dry" ties state that in most cases the saloon closed on May 7th. Some closed for

od, some are awaiting the action of the preme Court as to the constitutionality of This is the conundrum the Plainwell Inde This is the condition as a spring stimulant: endent propounds as a spring stimulant: If you feed a \$30 pony a >20 ton of hay is he combination worth \$5.2" It is a question which assumes considerable interest, in v.ew

of the present prices of hay. J. O. Clark, employed in tearing down the old Court St. Methodist church at Flint, was crushed by the fact of the tower, on the 9th. ark had recklessly exposed himself to dan-

ce where he met his death. Thomas Rooney, native of Ireland, and nt of Muskegon County, is without the oldest man in Michigan and probest in the United States. He owns owinters, and possesses the usual won-imemory of the centenarian. He is an erate smoker, and thinks tobacco has

Mrs. Wm. Felstead, of this city, wants a di-William is said to have two wives according to the laws of phet Young, and to have received in ad-on three years and six months in the peni-nary according to the laws of the United

ed prolong his life in spite of Loctors.

There are 5,000 men in the railway mail lex cu ture, to see if it will not pay better

ft. r.l. e 1st there will be in Philadelphia I

re held in Chicego bas a reating ca- port

Granell, living near Williston, D. T., e intox cated, choked his wife to death a watch chain. escoe Conkling's will was written on less

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one page of legal cap, and appoints his sole hear and executrix. privilege of selling beer upon the Centen-Exposition grounds in that city.

The C., B. & Q. railroad's earnings ed \$2,635,722 during the first quarter of tent year. The strike did it.

There are about 9.000 vessels engaged in the carrying trade on the lakes. The 2,000 in limit is exceeded by nearly 100 vessels. Commodore N. W. Kittson, the noted open and capitalist of St. Paul, died on the an between Chicago and Omaha, on the

uque. Ia., is inundated by a sudden rise the river. Sawmills are closed, and many nufacturies are closed, water being up to

A nugget of gold weighing 99% ounces of regold and valued at \$2,000 was taken from

famous Vermillion mine at Sudbury, near It is stated the whitefish catch in Lake Eric s much larger than usual this year, due, it is believed, to the young fry put into the lake laring years past by the fish commission.

Col. Robert G. Ingersoll delivered an eloent eu ogy upon the late Roscoe Conkling fore the New York State Legislature and m audience of 3,500 people at Albany, last

It is alleged that Gen. James W. Ewing, distursing clerk in the department of justice at Washington, is short in his accounts between \$1,000 and \$9,000. Gen. Ewing has held his present office many years.

Last week James A. Hunting, once well known in Wall Street, shot himself in Cyrus J. Field's office at New York, after being reed a small loan. Penniless and home through speculation, he gave up the fight and took his own life.

Judge Tuley, of Chicago, taking the groun hat staves were chattels, and could not con-nect legal marriages, has declared slave marriages illegal and their issue illegitimate. The sension was a surprise to both parties to the case at issue, and it will be appealed.

The failure of the Coleman firm at San fact that the firm was extensively engaged in the development of borax bearing lands in fornia, and its depreciation in conse-ace of being placed on the free list forced hem to assign.

The wholesale commission house of Wm. T. Allow notes are commission nouse of win. 1. Coleman & Son at San Francisco made an assignment last week, with liabilities of \$2,000,000. The firm claim to have assets amounting to \$4,500,000. Half the indebtedness is to eastern parties. The house is a long established one, having been founded in 1849.

C. B. Holmes, who serves Mammon six days as president of the Chicago City Street railway and the Lord on the seventh day as superintendent of the largest Sunday school in the United States, and is also prominently connected with the Y. M. C. A., was by implication accused of know edge of bribery in the courts last week, and fainted in the courtroom at the hint.

H. F. Royce, cashier of the Williamantic Sayings Bank, at Williamantic, Conn., is the last to join the great army of defaulters. There are 25 indictments against him, including charges of the companies of the control charges of embezzlement of \$35,000, keeping false accounts, suppressing entries of monies paid, and making false entries for notes and bills never sent for collection. Royce boasts

At Maize, west of Wichita, Ks., last week At Maize, west of wionita, ks., last week a cloud burst over a space of 500 yards wide and a mile long, and for half an hour rain fell in torrents and the day was turned into night. The people were badly frightened, thinking the end of the world had come. The streets were turned into rivers, and many houses washed from their foundations. A family named Rockaby, consisting of four per sons, was drowned. The damage is great, many head of stock being drowned.

Foreign.

It is said Queen Victoria will make a tour through Ireland when she returns from her trip to Berlin.

General Boulanger has sold the rights to his book for \$40,000. In it he advocates the right of the army to have a voice in the question of peace or war. No news has been received from the Stanley expedition since last June, or, rather, the news received last autumn, was from Stanley

in camp on the Aruwimi in June. According to English papers, England bis been rather relying on past prestige, and has quite negloted to keep up with the times in the matter of armament and equipment for war. Army stores are insufficient, batteries have poor guns, forts are armed with obsol

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Aberdeen Angus Cattle

Mossom Boyd & Co., Bobcaygeon, Ont.

AUCTION SALE--- May 23 & 24 Dexter Park, Chicago,

When 60 head of Polled Angus will be offered, including 40 fems es and 20 bulls of the Erica, Philips of Aberdeen Queen Morners, Coquette, Kinnochtery, Blue Bell, Westertown Rose, Drumin, Lucy Kinnaird Fanny and other highly prized tribes.

Choicest offering of Aberdeen Angus ever made in America. nade in America.

This will be the opportunity of a life 'ime to purchase Aberdeen Angus cattle as so large a number of highly-bred show animals have ribefore be noffeed at public

ev r before be n offe ed at public sale. For catalogues address MOSSOM BOYD & CO., BOBCAYGEON, ONTARIO J. W. & C. C. JUDY, Auctioneers.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE

Shorthorn Cattle Oxford Down Sheep, &c.,

AT PUBLIC AUCTION

Tuesday, May 22 At the Colonus Stock Farm, CHESTERFIELD, ONTARIO,

The entire herd of Shortborns, etc., lately the property of William Murray. The herd, which is in nice breeding condition, consists of 32 head and includes a Duke bull and a number of im-Trains from East and West will be met by conveyances at Bright station Buffalo & Lake Furen Railway, on morning of sale. For catalogues, etc., apply

JOSEPH PETTIGREW, Assignee,

A Concinnati brewing firm paid \$21,000 for Improve the Breed of your Horses A CHOICE OF FINE

PERCHERON Service Stallions

AT THE FARM OF T. W. PALMER, Six miles out Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Terms Reasonable. ma12-1m

HORSE--ORGAN--HORSE.

I want a young horse, sound, good style, free driver, perfectly safe for lady to drive. In exchange for same I will give a hors, buggy, harness and new organ. This is a rare chance. Address

E. S. VOTEY, Care FARBAND & VOTEY ORGAN Co., ma12-2t

week.

The city charter of Los Angeles, Cal., provides for the payment of salaries of \$250 per month to aldermen, and requires they shall degage in no other employment during their term in office.

At Bardstown, Ky., last week, Reeves Simpleon statement of the short term in office.

At Bardstown, Ky., last week, Reeves Simpleon statement of the firm. Home-bred stock the progeny of selected sires and dams of the finest forms and most approved reeding. We will mak it to your advantage to deal with us. Prices low advantage to deal with us. Prices low advantage to deal with us.



Hereford & Shorthorn CATTLE.

From the herd of D. HENNING, of Wheatfield Calhoun County, Mich.,

TUESDAY, June 5th, '88 OF ABOUT

45 Head of the Leading Families

30 High Grade Cattle, Good Ones. D. HENNING. Whe if it, Collinge Co.

*TRE AMERICAN" HAY TEDDER. Simple, Durable, Light Draft. Made in three sizes.
The only perfect machine for turning or tedding hay.
Made only by
AMES PLOW CO.
Boston and New York.
Send for circuit.

ap28:ma26:ju9

A good chance to buy a first-rate farm of 247 acres, mostly improved, one and a half milestrom market. For particulars write to



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180 Head of Choice Kentucky Shorthorns, MAY 29th, 30th and 31st.

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On THURSDAY, MAY 31st, Johnson A. Young & Sons, J. S. Berry & J. M. Bigstaff will offer at Mt. Sterling, Ky., 50 h ad of excellent cattle—Bates and Bates topped, of the following noted iribes, to-wit: Ki klevington C. ag s, Wild Eyes, Barrington, Hilpa, Duchess of Clarence Peach Blossom and Kingscote Flaces, Filagree, Loudon Duchess, Young Mary, Rose of Sharon, Young Phyllis, etc.

Young Phyllis, etc.
Catalogues now ready. Apply to the parties as above.
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ma5:4t

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ESPECIALLY RESERVED FOR THE SPRING TRADE. I have found such year that a number of mocustomers can observe it by buy until late in section, and it is to accommodate these that I have this year made a reserve of Twenty Lilions, old enough for service, which will be placed on sale April 2d: it belog my determinate to so control my importations that I can offer purchas us a first class horse any day in the All Animals Sold Guaranteed Breeders on trial satisfactory to purchaser! Address M. W. DUNHAM, Wayne, Du Page Co., Ill. CARRIAGES AT ALL TRAINS.



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MESSRS. SMALLEY BROS., Concord, Mich., will sell at auction their BURK-OAK FARM HERD of thoroughbred registered Holstein-stein actile, consisting of about thirty-five head, principally cows. Sale to take place on the Fair Gounds of the Jackson Couny Agricul tural Society in the city of Jackson, Mich., on

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A Rare Bargain. For sale on easy terms a 40 ACRE FARM,

Seers improved, with I also a use log bars, I usted in Montacha county. By indice from skev.ew. Lend very rob. Cite p recet. If old sons, price only \$400. In pure or address J. MATHER'S Bank, rakeview, Mich. ap21-1m FARM FOR SALE.

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DEGEN BROS., OTTAWA, ILL.,

Shorthorn Bulls

FOR SALE CHEAP

Look at the Pedigree.

BARON ROSEWOOD 5th; Red, calved July 4th, 1886; Stre—(47789) imp. 2d Duke of Whittlebury 62574.

Dam—Rosewood 3d, by 4978 26th Duke of Airdrie 34973. 2 dam—Rosamond Duchess 2d, by (30997) 6th Duke of Oneida 13238. dam-Rosamond 10th, by (20958) 4th Duke of Geneva 7831. dam—Rosamond 4th, by 2070 Iron Duke 4043. dam—Rosamond 2d, by 1441 Belmont 2533. dam—imp. Rosamond, by (10671) Quarrington

5 dam—Imp. Rosamond, by (18071) Quarrington (19671).
7 dam—May Rose 3d, by (6778) Bellville (6778).
8 dam—May Rose 2d, by (6778) Bellville (6778).
9 dam—Sylvester, by (3735) Erneat (3735).
10 dam—Silk Veivet, by (4670) Pedestrian (4670).
11 dam—May Rose, by (2820) Miracle (2820).
12 dam—G orgina, by (2825) Fitz Remus (3025).
13 dam—by (69) Whitworth (635).
14 dam—by (197) Charles (1977).

(47789) 2D DUKE OF WHITTLEBURY 02574; red, calved 29th J. ly, 18-2; bred by Mr. R. Loder whittlebury, England; got by (66439) 41st Grand Duke 51865, dam 2d Duchess of Whittlebury by (28641) Duke of Connaught 3224, grandam 3d Duchess of dillhurst by (39748) 2d Duke of Hillhurst 12898, great grandam 10th Duchess of Airdrie by (18774) Royal Oxford 5157.

267th DUKE OF AIRDRIE 3:973 by (30-68) 4th Duke of Geneva 7831, dam 9th Duc ess of Airdrie by (18774) Royal Oxford 486, grandam 4th Duchess of Airdrie by (3151) Fordham Duke of Oxford 280, etc., etc. of Airdrie by (31181) Fordham Duke of Oxford 220, etc., etc. (30997) 671 DUKE OF ONEIDA 6396 by (30968) 4th Duke of Geneva 7821, dam 10th Duchess of Geneva by (23782) 2d Duke of Geneva (5562) standam 1th Duchess Geneva (5582) farmod 1th Duchess Of Thorn dale by (10244) 2d Grand 1th 2463, etc., etc. (4943 1604) DUKE 2070 by 2533 Belmont 1441, dam imported Rosamond by (10671) Quarington 2554, grandam May Rose 3d by (6778) the famous Hellville 6.9, great grandam May Rose 2d by (6778) Bellville 679, etc. (213) Bellwingt 1441 by (11882) Old Duke of Gloster 175, dam Miss Bellville by (6778) Bellville 679, grand m Carnation by (10277) Goldsmith 1974, etc., etc.

In addition to above we have 20 More Good Ones which must be closed out to make room for the new crop.

for the new crop. JAMES M. TURNER Springdale Farm,

DIRECTORY

CATTLE.-Shorthorns.

A J. COOK, Owosso, breeder of Shorthern
A. Cattle, and Shropshire Sheep. Stock for
sale. All stock recorded and of popular families
Write to A. J. Cook, Agricuitu al College, fo
prices. 020 85tf

ARON P. BLISS, Swan Creek stock farm breeder of thoroughbred "horthorns, Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited and prompt-y answered. C. S. Baldwin, Manager. P. O. ad-dress, Saginaw, Saginaw (O. Mich. au22-26

A. J. CHANDLER, breeders of Shorthorn cattle, Shropshire sheep and Essex swine. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. Jerome A D. DeGARMO, Highland, Oakland Co., breeder of Shortnorn Cattle. Stock farm half a mile north of station. Young stockfor sale at reasonable prices.

A J LEELAND, Rose Corners, Oakland Co,
breeder of Shorthorn eattle. Stock of both
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A P. COOK, Brooklyn, Jackson Co., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Good families repre-ented. Bull Major Craggs at head of herd. Choice young bulls for sale. A RTHUR ANDERSON, Monteith, Allegan Co., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, established is years, with Oxford Count 57326 by Imported Wild Eyes Connaught 34099 at head. Correspondence solicites.

BENJ. F. BATCHELER, Oceola Center,
Livingston Co., breeder of Shorthorns of
Young Mary and Young Phyllis families, with
the Renick Rose of Sharon bull "Sharon Duke
of Clark" at the head of herd. Young bulls and
heifers for sale. Also registered Merino sheep.

F. MOORE, St. Clair, breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Families represented: Barrington Kirklevington, Victoria Duchess, Oxford Vanquish and Tea Rose. Bulls in the herd: Lord Kirklevington of Eric 44182, Grand Duke of Airdrie 62933 and Barrington 78886.

G. LUCE & SON, Gilead, Branch Co., breed ers of Shorthorns. Families is the herd: April Morns, Phyllis, Miss Wiley, Rose of Sharon and Blossoms. Correspondence solicited and promptly answered.

CHARLES FISHBECK, Lakeside Stock Farm, Howell, Livingston Co. Breeder of Shorthorns. Herd headed by Bates buil Baronet, Belle Bates 47411, Belle Duchess, Cambria's Vic-toria, Stapleton Lass, Selinas and Bright Ryes families. Young stock for sale. June3-1y

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HENRY LESSITER, Oakdale Stock Farm, breeder of the roughbred Shorthorns. Stock or sale. Correspondence promptly answered. P. O. address, Grattan, Kent Co., Mich. ja15-13

H. HINDS, Stanton, Montcalm Co., breed er of Shorthorn Cattle and American Mering Sheep. je27-ly* JOHN C. SHAFP, "Hillside Farm," Jackson. Breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Poland China swine. Families: Peri Duchess, Rose of Sharon, Young Mary, Gwynne, Victorias, etc., with the straight Rose of Sharon bull, "Sharon Duke of Bath No. 6449" at head of herd. Young stock for sale. Correspondence solicited.

breeder of Shorthorn Cattle of leading tribes, ord headed by Gloster Wild Eyes 562%. Also lambletonian and Percheron horses, Highland botch sheep and Jersey Red swine.

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JOHN McKAY, Romeo, Macomb Co., breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Young buils and heifers for sale. Correspondence solicited. J. E. FISK & SON, Johnstown, Barry County, breeders of Shorthorn cattle, Registered American Merino sheep, and Poland-China swine, Plymouth Rock and Wyandotte fowls. Stock for sale. Correspondence invited. P. O. Bedford, Calboun Co., Mich.

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O SNOW & SON, Oaklawn Park Stock Farm,
horns. Families represented are Youn Marys,
Phyllis, Golden Pippin and White Rose. Correspondence promptly answered OHAFFEE, Byron, Shiawassee Co., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, Merino Sheep and Poland China swine Al stock recorded. Stock for sale

H. KILLINWOOD, Rose Corners, F. O. ad-dress Fentonville, Genesee Co., breeder of Shorthorns, Stock of both sexes for sale. Cor-respondence will receive prompt attention. 126 26 THE COLLEGE FARM, Agricultural Col lege, Mich., breeds Shorthorns of the following families: Victoria Duchess, Kirklevingion, Van Metre and Flat Creek Young Mary, Princess, Rose of Sharon, and Harriet. Fennel Duke 2nd of Side View 69731 heads the herd. Also Poland-China swine and Southdown

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G. HART, Lapeer, breeder of Percheron and Standard-bred Trotting horses; Devon Galloway and Hereford cattle; Merino sheep and Cheshire hogs. All stock registered. Farm adjoining city limits; residence, and breeding and sale stables in the city. Come or write me.

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M. J. G. DEAN, Hanover, high-class Jersey, of the Riotor-Alphea and Grand Duk, Alexis strains. Fedro Star 11336, son of Pear 1387, at the head of the herd. Registered Mering Sheep.

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DWIN PHELPS, Maple Place Farm, Pon tiac, Oakland Co., breeder of Hereford Cat-tle of mo popular strains. Waxwork 6320 (6250) at head of herd. Stock of both sexes for sale at reasonable prices. f14-1y

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THOMAS FOSTER, Eim Grove Stock Farm
Flint, Genesee Co., breeder of Hereford cat
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Shropshire Sheep, Berkshire swine, Road and
Trotting horses, with stallions Flint and Mam
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Mambrino and Hambletonian breeding. Stock
for sale. m27-1y

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Lapeer. Choice recorded stock for sale. Correspondence invited.

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Merino sheep and Essex hogs. Correspondence
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R. DEAN, Maple Avenue Stock Farm, Pe wamo, Ionia Co., breeder and dealer in Improved American Merinos. All stock registered and descended from Vermont flocks. Also registered Foland China Swine. Stock for sale. Our respondence solicited,

A. GIBONEY, Kalamazoo, breeder of reg. stered Merino sheep. Size, form, length and density of fleece specialities. Young stock for sale at low prices. Correspondence solidities. TAMES MCGREGOR & SON, Mctamor Lapeer Co., breeders of thoroughbred registed Merino Sheep. Stock for sale. my18-v

J. O. THOMPSON, Romeo, Macomb County, breeder of Thoroughbred Registered Merins Sheep; also Poland-China Hogs. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. may-1y-J. EVARTS SMITH, Ypelianti, breeder of the outbook Merino Sheep, registered in Vermanti Register. Rams and ewes for sale of my own breeding, together with recent selections from some of the best flocks in Vt. Examine before purchasing eisewhere

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Shropshire Sheep. EMERY A. GARLOCK, Howell, breeder and dealer in imported and Michigan bred egistered Shropshire sheep. Choice young reeding ewes and rams always for sale at moderate prices. Residence in Genoa, one mile east and one-half mile south of Howell, Mich. AVIN LONGMUIR, Bannockburn Stock Farm, Pontlac, Wich., Importer and Breed-er of Registered Shropshire Sheep. Stock for sale. Write for particulars.

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Breeding stock all recorded in both the American and ALL RIGHT. AND A. 2561A Ohio Poland-China Records G F. HARRINGTON, Paw Paw, breeder of pure-bred Poland-Chinas. All stock in Ohie P. C. Record. Breeding stock not akin for sale Also breeding registered Merino sheep. Correspondence invited.

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Write for prices.

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SUMMIT POULTRY FARM, devoted exclusively to the raising of Standard Plymouth Rock fowls for breeding and exhibition purposes. Prices, for single birds, \$2\tilde{2}5; pairs, \$3\tilde{2}750; trios, \$5\tilde{2}10; one male and five females \$10\tilde{2}20. Address C. F. R. Bellows, Ypsilanti.

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Breeders of pure bred Poiand China swine and registered Merino sheep. Swine recorded in O. P. C. Record. Our herd is one of the finest and best bred herds in the State, and has taken more premiums at the Michigan State Fair in the passifive years than any other herd. We breed only from animals of fine quality, as well as gilt-edged pedigrees. We have now for sale a superior lot of young boars and sows, dark in color, and effine quality. Prices reasonable. Write, or come and see us. Special rates by express.

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J. W. AIBBARD, - ROPRIETOR,

Successor to C. Hibbard & Son, Bennington, Shiawassee County, Mich BERKSHIRE SWINE of the most fashionable families. Our herd has won more prizes at the leading fairs of the State than any other herd in the past four years. Pigs in pairs and trios not akin.

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MERIT Will E. Boyden,

- BREEDER OF -

DELHI MILLS, - - MICH.

Cruickshank. Rose or Sharon, Flat Creek Young Mary.

Inspection is invited. Stock for sale at rea sonable prices. Every animal guaranteed as represented. The prospects for Shorthoms are better to-day than at any time in the past five years. 1888.

OWOSSO BREEDING STABLES 207 Louis Napoleon, \$100.

 Sire of Jerome Eddy
 2:16½

 "Charley Hilton (2:14½)
 2:17½

 "Spinella (2:17)
 2:21½

 "Myrtic (2:19¼)
 2:23½

 "Louie R (2:23½)
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 2:29½

 "Colonel Bowers (2:23½)
 2:31

 3261 Bonnie Wilkes, \$35,

To insure.

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3024 COLONEL MAPES, \$30. To insure. Young Stallions for Sale.



Shorthorn Bulls For Sale. Sired by Proud Duke of Fairview 20720, and Lord Barrington Hillhurst 69431, out of Young Mary, Phyllis, Lady Elizabeth, Peri Duchess and Rose of Sharon cows. Also a few cows and helfers. Reliable catalogues always on hand for distribution. WM. CURTIS & SONS, Addison, Lenawee Co., Mich. Addison is on the new Michigan and Ohig Railroad. Farm connected with State Telephons

SHORTHORN

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

Righteen months old Shorthorn bulls for sale cheap. Also two Clyde stallions, one eight-year-old brown and one three-year-old with white face and white stockings. Sound and cheap.

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A desirable farm of 180 acres located in one of the finest and richest agricultural sterious of highlight 3 miles from the City of Chambte, will be sold very cheap. Terms essy. This is a rare opportunity for any one desiring to pur-chase a farm. For particulars write or call upon 18-4 B J. CULBERTSON. Charlotte. Mich.

SEVERAL registered Jersey Heifers and Calves, also a few high grades, well bred, and for sale at reasonable prices. Also an Oxford Down Buck. A. BACON, octal-set

re.

Heart of me, why do you s'gh? Why droop your eyelids, pale and shy, Like snowfiskes that on violets lie?—

Why do you sigh, my heart? Sweeting, wherefore do you weep?-"Till the flowers that May winds steep, When the day hath sunk to sleep, Seem from beads o' dew to peep?—

Why do you weep, my sweet? o my love, whence come this glow. Like the sunset on the snow, Which on your fair face doth show!-Why do you blush, my queen?

Must I speak your answer, dear? Listen then, and you will hear Why you sigh and weep and blush, Why e'en now you bid me hush. Sing, O sing, ve birds that be: Answer, music of the sea; Spin, old earth to melody :-For my one love loveth me-Doth she not, my heart?

-Amelie Rives in May Harpe

CANZONETTE.

Tell me not where roses blow-Tell me, where do roses go When their sweet leaves on e by one Perish 'neath the rain and sun! As I queried, came reply From a voice that nestled by: "Roses, when earth's beauty dies,

Bloom afresh in Paradise. Say not whence affections flow-Tell me where our life-k ves go. When our senses breath to breath Chill into all senseless death? As I queried, came reply From the love, close nestled by: "Earthly loves with souls arise

- Lspy W. H. William



THE DOCTOR'S ELDEST DAUGH-TER.

"Why don't pa make 'em pay?" cried Sophronia in a pretty passion, and twirling the end of her apron strings savagely in her fingers.

"Make 'em pay? La! who could?" exclaimed her mother. "How silly you talk, Phrony; who ever heard of a country doctor dunning folks?"

"Well, and who supposes a country doctor is going to slave year-in and year-out, ziding over country in all kinds of weather in a gig as worn out as himself, getting up at unearthly hours, and dosing fidgety old women and cranky babies, all for the sake of a cold 'Thank you'-say?" demanded

the girl, in a heat. "Who supposes? Why, everybody," said her mother, with a short, unpleasant laugh. "It's always been so, and it always will be. The doctor is the last one paid: if he ever is: then he's lucky if he don't have to take off a lot from his bill."

And act like a beggar glad of a penny thrown to him," exploded the doctor's daughter. "I wouldn't answer their calls and be at their beck and nod."

"Oh, you can't do that," said her mother, with the easy resignation of one long ago has given up struggling with fate. "You can't pick and choose between your patients, for it's the richest ones that don't pay till they're obliged to. Folks for get, Phreny, that they've been sick, when they're up and around. It's natural. I've been all over it time and again, with your pa, and he don't see no help for it; no more

"Pa is so easy," said Sophronia. "He'd laugh and tell stories with old Judge Bennett just the same as if he hadn't waited a year to see his money. And just think how he carried the judge all through that fever, when every one said he must die!"

"Your pa's a thorough doctor, and he's go a conscience, too," said her mother, with commendable pride, "I d'no but what I'd as lief have him be that way, as to carry the name the old judge does, with all his money."

"Well, 1 sh'd like more money," de plared Sophronia, walking off discontented by to the window and gazing out.

"I'm free to confess that I should, too," said her mother, and the round face lengthaned to allow anxious lines to come on its surface, "but it's for your pa that I want it, Phrony," and as she spoke she abruptly thrust her needle in the sheet she was turning, laid it on the table, and deserting it, come over to Sophronia at the window.

"I d'no but what he's breaking down," ahe whispered, as if afraid to hear her own mice. "He's got so he don't sleep nights," "Ob, ma," cried the girl, with a chill a

"Yes-and he worries, 'cause, you know, there's the mortgage and some other things

that we owe"-the blue eyes looked anxiously into the younger brown ones. "There wouldn't be," cried Sophronia

passionately, and turning away from the window, "if he was only paid what is his

"Well, but he isn't; so what's the use in

talking." broke in the older woman. "And your pa worries over his cases, too and because he hadn't laid up anything for his family-and I don't know what he don't werry over. I'm most as nervous as he is. And then the next morning, up he has to fly, and work like a dog till night again." Sophronia stood still. The doctor's wife

went on: "Sometimes I don't know but what I ought to take summer boarders, and help stinging conviction, "You ought to help lilin: out."

" Mother!" "Yes; 'tisn't a pleasant thing to do, t be sure, city folks are so stuck up, and they'll want front rooms, and they don't like pie, and I should get fretted most to death every day of my life, I s'pose-but for all that, I don't know but what it's my duty to do it." She heaved a sigh, as if this were a drop too much, and lapsed into

Sophronia rushed from the room, feeling as if every prospective summer boarder wer atter her, and never stopping till her own moom was reached, nevertheless had ample time during the flight over the stairs to be stung into new misery by the thought:

Why don't I, the doctor's eldest daughter, do something to help my father?"

"What can I do, pray tell?" She turned on herself when, with the door closed and locked she could be alone with her fright and grief into which the mere mention of her father's failing health had plunged her.

"Not the least thing in the world am I good for," she cried, her brown eyes filled with angry tears. "Teach school, I guess so. The idea! I've never touched a piano so I can't exactly give music lessons. Of course I don't know how to embroider, nor to paint. If I'd been a city girl, there might be a chance now to save pa; but country girls can't do anything. Oh, oh, oh! to think just an hour ago I was fretting because I couldn't make presents at Christmas just like other girls! and now-oh, pa!"

The girl flung herself in an agony of tears down by her little white bed, to sob out remorse, sorrow, shame and the other name less emotions that overburdened her young heart. "Phrory," called a shrill, childish treble, "I want to come in."

This last being emphasized by a smart rapping of small boot-heels on the base of the door, the eldest daughter jumped up from her knees, and made haste to turn the

"You needn't break the door down, Abby," she said a bit crossly.

"Why, I didn't break the door," said a small child in a dingy brown dress, a crop of short, dingy brown hair to match, and a thin, sallow face; and dropping to her knees, she examined the door carefully where the boots had been applied. "Now; not a single, weest, teeniest break has it got Oh, Sophronia Tucker, you told an awful big lie. Where d'ye s'pose you'll go to when you die?"

She got up from her knees, and rubbing her hands, which were also brown and grimy, on her long suffering dress, surveyed her sister in virtuous silence.

"You ridiculous child?" exclaimed Sophronia. "Well, what do you want? Come in and shut the door."

"I'm coming." Abby advarced, and carefully closing the door, suddenly whirled around and walked up to the eldest daughter. "I'm all tored up," she said.

"I should think you were," cried Sophronia, seizing the flapping end of the slack breadth thus presented to her. "No need to tell of it. Mercy! what a sight," as the gown seemed to shrink away from her examining fingers, into a multitude of little catacornered, zigzag rents, as if each were saying, don't scold me, I'm very small. "Now, Abby Tucker, you ought to be ashamed of yourself! Who do you suppose is going to mend this horrible dress-

"Why, you," said Abby, turning around to survey her sister out of astonished eyes. "Don't feel bad, Phrony, you can do it real good," she added, pleasantly. "1? of course I've got to do it," said So

phronia, with a twitch that sent Abby back again. "Do stand still," "You asked who'd do it?" said Abby.

"Well never mind; oh, dear me, it will take a whole morning to make this dress decent; a whole morning, Abby Tucker, How did you tear it?"

"I was over at Jimmy Hine's, and we were looking at his pigs, and-and-it tore," said Abby, bringing up suddenly. "Tore? Well, the pigs couldn't have tore it. What were you doing?" asked So-

phronia, getting up for her work basket. shrill and decided crescendo, "I told you

"Abby Tucker," said her sister, bringing the basket and two or three pins from the cushion, "if you don't tell me how you tore that dress, I shall just hand you over to ma. You'd hate to worry her, you know." The rown eyes locking down into the little sallow face, were so uncompromising that the child burst out, nervously twisting her fin

gers, "I did tell you." "You did not, said Sophronia, sitting down and beginning to pin several flapping edges together. "Be quick now."

"Me and Jimmy were on the fence-and and—he said I couldn't jump down as quick as he could, and-and-I said I could and we jumped, and a horrible bad old nail caught me, and-Mr. Hine ought to be shamed to have such a fence. He don't 'tend to things like pa," she added brightly. But all her hopes of thus diverting her auditor from the offense in view, fell flat. The mention of "pa" only served to exasperate

ophronia's over-wrought nerves. "As big a girl as you are to be climbing fences like a boy, Abby Tucker!" she cried scornfully. "Now run and get your other dress, and come straight back here. There,

She thrust in the last pin, and gave the

mall back a little shove. "If I wasn't a real big girl, I couldn't climb so nice," observed Abby with pride, and moving off gladly. "Last year I couldn't; I was only so high, I guess.' She stooped down and spread her fingers to the height of an imaginary, insignificant no climber. "I always fell on my nose then. Jimmy says I can do it 'most as good

as he can now. "Go and get your pink dress," command ed Sophronia sharply. Do you hear?"

"Yes," said Abby, pleasantly, "I do," and resuming her feet, she flapped off, dropping pins by the way, to presently return, the pink calico crushed within her arms, and the rents yawning in their origins

Through the rest of the morning hours the doctor's eldest daughter was compelled to sit quietly at the mercy of her tormenting t houghts; for what woman ever drove off ar h arassing worry with the point of a needle! an' for once I want enough." In and out with every stitch went the new. your father."

In despair, Sophronia threw down the brown dress more than once and paced the floor, shaking off the hateful, gnat-like visitors: but they always came back in greate numbers when the needle was resumed. The only hope of relief was in seeing the last stitch taken, when she would fly at some active work that might shut the door of her mind against all such invasions.

came neighbor Hine's wife. "I come right up stairs," she annour seeing I couldn't find your ma. I declare f you ain't always a mending."

But before the last stitch appeared, in

"It becomes necessary," said Sophronic with a short laugh, "when there are three boys in the family—no, four, 1 might as well say, counting Abby,"

"You do mend splendid," said Mrs. Hine, depositing her ample figure in the most slender of Sophronia's chairs. "Dear me, it's astonishing how stairs do tire me. wish I had a daughter to help me out. 1'd be willing to pay a good price to get my mending-basket lowered every Saturday night."

Sophronia gave a sudden shiver, her breath came thick and fast, and she dropped her needle. "Oh, Mrs. Hine," putting a glowing face in front of the large perspiring ne-" do you mean what you say, do you?" "What did I say—that you mend real splendid? Yes I do; everybody says so.

Why only the other day, Miss---' "Oh, I don't mean that," said Sophron a, patting quickly the fat arm, "the other

thing. Do you mean it, dear Mrs. Hine?" Neighbor Hine's wife wrinkled her brow and stared into space. "Oh, what did I say? That I wished I had a daughter-and so I do, just like you. Or if one of my boys was only big enough, p'raps you might both make a match. That would suit me rea first rate. Why, only the other day Mr. Hine said, says he--"

"Oh, I don't mean that either," cried the girl, jumping to her feet, her eyes sparkling with excitement. "You said-you said that you'd be willing to pay anyone who would help you do your mending. Didn't you now, Mrs. Hine. Oh, do say 'yes,'

"To be sure I did," cried Mrs. Hine in astonishment, "and what's more, I'll say it again. I'd give anything if there was anybody in Bingham who'd take in mend-

ing.' "I will," cried Sophronia, erect and lithe, her young hands clasped together joy-

Mrs. Hine jumped to her feet with the spring of a feather bed set in motion. You? Why you are the doctor's daugh ter," she gasped.

"His eldest daughter," said Sophronis with a proud smile, "who has at last found something that she can do to help her fath er."

"I didn't know as you were poor," said neighbor Hine's wife, with the freedom of old friendship, "your ma's always been savin', but I didn't suppose you needed to earn money, as if you was a boy."

"Oh, we aren't poor," cried Sophropia nugging herself in glee, "we're rich in many ways. And as for not being obliged to work and earn money because I'm not a boy, dear me, Mrs. Hine, I don't see the reasonableness of your remark." She ended in a pirouet that would have been a credit to Abby's agility. "Now, I'll go back and finish this blessed work," and she seized the brown gown once more, put herself in her seat, and controlling her excitement, set the last stitches triumphantly.

"You're the queerest girl I ever see," declared Mrs. Hine, sinking helplessly into her chair again, that creaked fearfully as she did so.

"If you hadn't come in and seen me at this work," went on the girl quickly, "I might never have found out what I could do. Now, will you tell the neighbors and anybody that you see that I am ready to execute any jobs at repairing that they may want done? Will you?" she repeated eagerly.

"Is your ma willing?" asked Mrs. Hine doubtfully.

"Come and see." Sophronia pulled the thread through on its last journey, snipped Looking at the pigs," said Abby, in a it off, and giving a hug to the little gown threw it on the bed. "Come," she repeat

"I don't know where you'll find her." volunteered Mrs. Hine, heavily following over the stairs, "for I hollered an' hollered -Oh, here you be, Mrs. Tucker." as the kitchen door, opened by Sophronia's eager hand, disclosed the doctor's wife in the act of bringing out from the pantry slices of

ham she was intending to fry for dinner. "Ma! ma!" cried Sophronia, joyfully 'it isn't summer boarders. Oh no, it isn't, ma; it's my fingers -my idle fingers to be set to work."

The doctor's wife stared at her daughter over the plate of ham slices. "Ain't she green?" cried Mrs. Hine, de

lighted to see the confusion into which the mother was thrown. "I'm to do Mrs. Hine's mending for he and the mending of all those in Bingham, who, like her, have no grown up daughters.

See, ma, my fingers can help pa, can't they?" In her joy, Sophronia, regardless of the fate of the ham, that immediately slid off from its resting place to the floor, rushed

into her mother's arms. "Sophronia!" cried the doctor's wife

when'd you think of it?" "I didn't think of it: I was too stupid t and it out for myself," cried the girl, radiantly. "Mrs. Hine said she would be will ng to pay someone to do her mending. Then it all came to me, 'here's my work, because you know I can mend, ma."

"You can mend," said the doctor's wife quietly, "and you are the one who will save pa. I believe. It's a mercy you came in and said that, Mrs. Hine," she turned to

the neighbor. Mrs. Hine rubbed her eyes violently 'Oh, yes, yes," she stammered. "Well, I'll sead over my mending this afternoon by Jimmy, an' as I've got to go to Widow Highee's to-morrow to borrow her sacqu pattern she told me Sunday I might have, I'll start the news there. 'Twon't be long before it's over Bingham, an' Phrony's hands will be full. Now will you let me have your receipt for pound cake, Mrs. Tucker? Mr. Hine's consin's coming next week, an' he's a master hand at eating cake;

"My Christmas present to pa now ure," cried Sophronia, as the door closed on Mrs. Hine and her receipt. "Now he won't lie awake and worry nights, will he,

"Oh, Phrony," said the doctor's wife, urrying forward the belated dinner preparations, "you don't know what a load is off my mind. Why, I thought semetimes I sh'd let it out, this trouble, and I didn't mean to, 'cause if a thing can't be helped, what's the use of speaking of it? And this morning when you got to talking about there being no money, why somehow wouldn't stay in any longer."

'Christmas is three weeks from now. said Sophronia, cutting bread vigorously. "If everything goes well, I'll have quite a little bunch of money to put into pa's hand.',

"And none too soon," said her mother, for the first of January scares him most to while she thrilled excitedly. "I guess death. He isn't used to owing folks, your Phrony's got a bank somewheres; I saw her pa isn't, and the shoemaker has dunned take out a pile of money last night and

him twice." "It's the last time Old Cobbles will du pa," said Sophronia proudly. "He shall be paid first of all. What next?" "Well, the butcher says he will wait, but

your pa hates to have him," said Mrs. Tuck-

"Hiram Badger next," said Sophronia "You may not make money so fast as all that, child," said her mother, cautiously.

'Don't count your chickens before they are

atched." "It will be slow work," said Sophronia 'I know that, earning money at such rade. But you know, Ma, I've got a knack at mending, and besides when folks se that pa has got somebody to help him, they won't talk so much about dunning him, but

they'll wait til I can get fairly started." "And maybe it will set everybody think ing how perhaps it would be as well to pay the country doctor after all, as to let his daughter work so," said Mrs. Tucker, hope fully.

"I don't know about that, ma," said So phronia, merrily. "Anyway, I'm going to set up my mending basket and put my mind on that. Sh! here's pa. Don't say any thing to him about it till Christmas."

But Mrs. Tucker, being a woman, found it impossible to keep still; and that night when they were in bed, and the household still, the doctor beginning on his troubles and the impending worry of the future, she touched his tired hand. "Eli, don't worry, dear. I've some good news."

"There can't be any good news, Martha," he said, despondently. "Folks won't pay. To-day I hinted to Mrs. Brown that my bill had been standing a good while, and she up and told me she'd long been thinking of employing the new doctor over in the Holow-the young one, you know, who came from Montpelier to cut me out. It's no use trying to get what's mine. I might as well handkerchief at last, to stare at the white give up.

"Did you know you'd got a young helper, who's going to cut you out in raising noney?" asked Mrs. Tucker, facetiously. There's something to offset the young Hollow doctor."

"What do you mean?" cried the doctor. Don't joke: I'm too tired to see any fur in one.' "Sophronia's made up her mind that she's going to help you," announced his wife-

concisely. "Sophronia? Why, she's a girl," said the doctor.

"That's true, I s'pose tho' 'tisn't her fault that she wasn't born a boy," observed Mrs. Tucker, composedly.

"Well, what in the world can she do?" demanded the doctor, it must be confessed, a trifle irritably. And then the plan came out. At it's

close the doctor sat straight in bed, his red cotton nightcap bowed on his hands, the tears trickling through the thin fingerstears of joy in his eldest daughter, and of hope for the dark and threatening future.

"There-there, don't feel so," cried Mrs. Tucker, shaking his arm. "You're all beat out, and I oughtn't to have told you to-night. Do stop-there, that's right," as the doctor looked up and sank back on his pillow. "Chething more," as she settled to her well-e ned rest. "You mustn't look as if you ever thought of her doing invilling, or she'll know that I've let the cat out of the bag, for you must be awfully surprised, pa'n Christmas morning—awfully surprised."

Scraps of thread and remnants of fraved materials seemed to adhere lovingly to Sophronia's gown the following days-so nuch so, that as her mother passed her one norning, she picked one off deftly, whisper ng, with one eye on the doctor, over in the corner, making his inevitable and useless bills: "Don't work quite so fast, Phrony; make Miss Blachely wait for her petticoats."

"Hushl" enjoined the girl, with a loving little pinch on the motherly arm. "I can wait. Look at the dear, pottering over his bills. Christmas!" and she fairly ran up stairs to her room to the delights of the

Blatchely petticoats! "You didn't hear, pa?" cried the doctor's wife, anxiously, and taking the gray head between her palms, "you know you didn't." "I really ought to study up cases of deafness," said the doctor, solemnly, and ceas-

ing to fumble among his bills for a moment: strange how suddenly I'm taken." "All right," declared Mrs. Tucker, preathing freely as she deserted him, "only

keep on being deaf as a post till Christmas and I'm satisfied." But Christmas eve everything came near being lost. Miss Ruhaman Stebbins ran in, tongue all ready for a good hour's work,

and a bundle of nondescript clothing in her arms. She encountered the doctor in the little entry. "I congratulate you, doctor," she began

volubly, "tho' I d'no's I should, seein' it's always hard for a man to see his eldest child, being she's a girl---' "Mrs. Tucker's in the keeping-room said the doctor, hospitably, and essaying to

get back of the spinster and her load, to open the door. "Thank you: I'll find my way in there in a minute. But I says to Reuben at supper time, says I, I'm going to congratulate

the doctor if I catch a sight of him, on hav-

ing such a daughter as Phrony to----' "Sophronia is a treasure of a daughter," interrupted the doctor gravely. Then he made a dart toward the object of his desires achieved it, and lifting the latch, sung out, 'Ma, Miss Stebbins has come to see you,' and vanished into his office.

The next morning, Abby, who was wild with delight over a store doll with a plaster of Paris head, and a wonderful green gown. that she found sitting up above her pillow and waking, hurried ecstatically into her clothes, to rush out upon the three boys of the family, wilder yet with three new jackknives.

"Where do you s'pose the money cam from?" cried Joel, quite awe struck. "This is nothing," said Abby, superbly,

holding her doll close, and trying to grasp all the knives, "to what we're going to have, Jo Tucker. Why, it'll be Christmas every day, you see if 'tisn't, after this." "Christmas every day?" repeated the

coolly noting the effect upon her auditors, count it-now!"

She ended with a triumphant little squeal and ran down stairs to be met by her mother's, "Run away now, child," and then the door was shut.

"For mercy's sake, do give it to his now, Parony," Mrs. Tacker begged, turning back into the kitchen. "I declare, I shall fly off the handle if you wait another minute."

"I'm going to put it under his plate," said the girl. How pink the round cheek were, and how the dark eyes sparkled! She waved a little white paper parcel that chinked pleasantly within, and without ooked every inch a Christmas gift, even if "For my dear, dear father," in the blackest of ink, had not run all its length!

"Don't Phrony," begged the mother 'He'd like it better to have it alone wit you, I know. Give it to him before bread fast, child." The parcel wavered in the girl's hand

then came down to be folded securely in

the other palm. "Very well, ma," and feeling almost as young as Abby, but reso lute for a woman's work of caring for those she loves. Sophronia ran lightly into the little old office where her father was waiting for breakfast. He was standing before his book-case

and pretended not to hear her coming. She stole softly up, and slipped the little white parcel into his side pocket; then she put both arms around the figure bent with something more than the weight of years, and whispered under the gray hair, "Merry Christmas for my precious, dearest pa!"

If it were Abby she couldn't have been more eager. The doctor laughed, whipped out his red silk handkerchief, and blew his nose violently, she still clinging to him, reiterating, "Do feel in your pocket, pa!" "Hey-hey-what have we here?" cried

the doctor, coming out from behind his object that his hand had drawn forth from its hiding place. Sophronia drew off, and clasped her rosy palms tightly together; her breath came

quick and short while she watched him read the "For my dear, dear father," untie the string, and lay bare the store of dollar bills. silver half and quarter dollars, and pennies. The doctor pushed them gently into a pile, then he suddenly reached out his hand, and gathered up the tightly clasped palms. 'Child, child," he said, but as he felt the

"'Tisn't much," cried Sophronia, happily, "only fourteen dollars and ninety-one

rough little forefinger that spoke of many

tedious hours of labor, he could go no fur

cents; but oh, pa, bye-and-bye----" "Has he got it? Have you given it him?" cried Mrs. Tucker, hurrying in. "Oh, yes; well, I'm thankful," and she heaved a long sigh, while her round face ran over with satisfaction. "Now, says I, I guess, Eli Tucker, you and I can face the world as brave as any one country doctor or no coun try doctor, with Phrony as right hand man. Come, breakfast's ready."-Margaret Sydney, in Woman.

Women's Code of Honor.

Men are fond of saving that women have no strong sense of honor; that they let their impulses carry them beyond the bound that which is to become "not a gentleman." A clever writer-a woman-gives a code of honor which she says exists among women -unwritten-but fully though tacitly recognized.

Their ways are necessarily small, she says, because they do not hold the purse strings, and their money rations are doled out to them, and also because they have all the duty visits of social life to make which cultivate the "sweetness" of manner that men call hypocrisy. But they do have code of honor among themselves, which is

A woman may say what she likes of any one else, but she must be true to her one chosen friend. If she tells her secrets of the heart, of make-up, of family trouble, of anything that should be kept behind sealed lips, she is pronounced a traitor and avoided as one. Judgment is as silent as in the se-

cret tribunals of Venice, but as sure. If a girl has a "chance," and anoth r deliberately and of malice prepense take him away, the treachery follows her like an ngly shadow all her life long, and it is the unwritten law that the story shall be told as

often as possible. If a woman knows the address of a good dressmaker or a good place for bargains, and won't tell it, she is mean. Shopping is one of the great tests, and the woman who snaps up a bargain from under her friend's nose is called dishonorable. This

is considered a very strong adjective, To duplicate your friend's purchases had taste.

To copy your friend's individuality in style, dress, furniture, jewels, manner, or speech, is most shocking bad form. Bad orm among fine women, by the way, using of Mark's. At the next meeting of the the word in its metaphysical sense, is quite as objectionable as bad form among men.

To talk of servants is quite admissible, but to brag of horses is only allowed among The woman who does not stand up for her husband, though he be the epitome of all

bear watching. The hearer of a compliment must retail it the complimentee, or she is envious. Women must tell each other they do look

the vices and vulgarities, is considered to

well, when they do, and must not tell each other when they look badly. Women must not rub each vrong way.

Women must, and generally do, scrupu-

ously repay the smallest debt or service. A homely, simple, almost shildish seem ing little code—there's a lot more of it in about the same strain-but it is at the root of woman's life, and the male novelists never touch it, not even the great ones .-

If you want to buy the best Threship nachinery made at a price which gives you the benefit of all commissions, which in buying all other kinds you pay to the middleman read the advertisement of The Aultman & Taylor Company, Mansfield, Ohio, and write

New York Fashion Bazar.

Our Baseball Literature.

I am extremely sorry that Matthew Arnold did not live to read more of our American baseball literature. I think he would have liked us better if he had done so. In saying that we were a vulgar people and that the American humorist was a national misfortune I think he criticised us hastily, for he was only in this country little while and judged our humor largely by the supply he read while here and which he brought with him in his trunk, but if he could have seen the baseball word

have loved us. If he could have read that Richardson vent out, Irwin to Farrar, that Foster his safely and stole second, that Welsh flied on to Wood and all about Tiernan's scratch hit and Ewin's failure to sacrifice and Ward's miss of a grounder that went through him, Mr. Arnold would have said that he had done us an injustice.

painting of our glorious country he would

We do not claim much for our long line of ancestry, and those of us who came over in the Mayflower try to conceal it as quietly as possible, but here in this wild and savage land we are trying to build up a classic style of writing up our national game that will make the mother country tired.

I admit that I cannot understand it at all yet, but I am striving to do so and I am willing to work hard.

I sometimes wish that Lord Tennyson could come here for one summer and sit with me on a bleaching-board, with his numerous hair hanging over his topcoat, while explained to him "that it looked rather squally for the Giants, for instance, till Slattery jolted merry thunder out of the horse-hide, tore the tar out of the willow, smashed the leather, and then, while the Phillie fumblers were pulling dandelion greens beyond the Harlem, the Metropolitan afielder lit out like future punishment beating tan-bark, accumulated a one-bagger. two-bagger and a three-bagger, straightened himself out like a long-waisted jack. rabbit across the plate, and made his royal red home run just as the New York Central got in with the ball and the band played, Tommy make room for your auntie.' "

I think that Alfred would like that. It me Lord likes a vivid and searching style he would find it here. I am only beginning to write in this way, it is new to me, but I think I can ultimately give a description of a ball game that will appeal to every heart. When I began I would have said, for instance that O'Rouke swatted at the ball and missed it, till the pitcher hit O'Rouke's person with it and then he went to the first and gradually got to the third base, and now would say that O'Rouke, the Gothic extended catcher for the Giants, strove to belt tae blooming ball to windward, mauled the atmosphere two times and concussed the life preserver on the right leg of Umpire Daniels, was presented with one base as a nark of esteem, and with a blister as big as nornet's nest where he tried to bisect the orbit of a hot ball with the bosom of his knickerbockers, he bungled a second, and while Hallman was muffing the orb, catching invisible crabs, flunking everything in sight and corking himself generally, O'Rourke lit out like a scared-to-death cornet, fell forty feet horizontally, and with his ear full of hot ball, a blister across his meridian, a fractured thigh and his mouth full of sand, hoarsely ejaculated "Judg-

There is a description that appeals to very heart. There is a literary moss agate that ought to tickle a man like Tennyson, unless he has a foolish prejudice against American writers.

My ambition is some day to write the Inrid description of a baseball game which will go awa', an' they did say that a' the hern snorting down the corriders of time, along with Balaklava, Marco B zzaris and the goo o' human flesh. But here ye are at the stubborn youth who stood on the burning deck, I want to write it so that it will be bright and jaunty in style, and yet I would like to sock a little sadness in it, a description that should be rich in coloring, and yet free from information, a carefully and professionally prepared gem of literature that would contain about a column of nothing

alse whatever. The London Saturday Review says that 'what America wants is a literature that shall smack of the soil." Here is the opportunity. Let the umpire take down the emarks of a Giant who has tried to reach nine feet and catch hold of the third bas with his front teeth, and then demand judgment before spitting out the north end of BILL NYE. the Polo ground.

Mark Twain and the Church Debt. The New York Press tells the following: "Did you hear how Mark Twain lifted a

church debt?" "No; I didn't know that that was in hi ine. When and how did he do it?" "It was at the time the Rev. T. K Beecher was building his large church at Elmira, where Mark was living at the time. He wrote up the plan on which Beecher was doing it. A church in a town on the Hudson river had a debt of \$18,000, and a treas urer happened to come across the account church board he told the brethren of it. He said there was no telling whether it was told for a fact or as a joke, for he always thought Mark was joking when he was tell ing the truth, and serious when he was jok ing. At any rate he thought it was worth trying. So he sent out letters to every member of the church to send him by a certain date what he or she thought was his or her portion of the debt, giving as the Lord had prospered them, no matter how much or how little. They were asked to give not according as others might give, but to leave the matter entirely with their own conscience and with God. They were not to mmunicate the amount they gave to anybody, except the pastor.

"The result was astonishing. Persons that never had given anything to the church responded promptly and generously. Parties that had always given grudgingly and meagerly gave astonishingly large sums. When the date fixed for arrived, the whole amount asked for was in the hands of the treasurer, and no one, except the treasurer, pastor and donor knew what anybody had given. The plan called the 'confidential subscription' plan was based on the true law of giving and was a gratifying success But it is not known to this day whether Mark Twain was in earnest or joking when he wrote about the debt raising."

The Celtic Adam

Some years ago an English gentleman 50. journing in the vicinity of Glenadam made the acquaintance of a "sma' laird" of the neighborhood. While walking through the glen one day the Englishman said:-

" Pray, Mr. Campbell, can you tell me why this glen is called Glenadam?" "Ou, ay," was the reply, "I can tell you that; but I thocht it was shenerally kent,

"Indeed. Well, I am in ignorance as i the origin of the name." The Celt cast a pitying look on the Sas. senach, and then, in a tone of deep gravity

said :-"Adam wass porn here."

He fell back a pace to enjoy the look of amazement on the Englishman's face. "Adam! What Adam?" asked the stranger. "Adam, the Adam -the fery first man as

was porn into the world alive, man." "But, my good sir, I always understood it was in Mesopotamia our first parer arose. "Och, sir, that iss a popylar error that

has been redd up long ago. Adam wass porn here in Glenadam, and he was the first man that spoke the Gaelic." Highly amused at the implicit faith the laird manifested in this legend, but still

preserving his gravity, the Englishman said:-"Then, of course, Eve was born here

also?' "Na, she wassna. She cam' fra farrer North-aboot Tobermory way." "Then we are standing now in the gar-

den of Eden?" "Deet are we, sir, and here Adam and Eve lifed fery happy thegither till that nesty affair wi' the serpint. They were neffer like theirsel's efer that. Ant then their auldest laddie, Cain M'Adam, went to the bad, an' wass a sair, sair trial to his parents. He went frae bad to worse, ti wan day when he wass workin' in the kai!yard wi' his younger brither he up wi' his spade and brocht the puir laddie a terrible clambewit on the head that kilt him deid."

"What a trial to his parents," said the stranger, in a sympathetic tone. "Deet ye may say tat, sir. The and wife cried the coronach ower the bairn till she was as roopit as a craw, and wass like to greet the fery een oot o' her heid."

"Naturally."

Campbell?

"Weel, she took to the dram for comfor ike, and her puir man had a terrible t o't wi' her till she ran away wi' an aul packman they ca'd Methusalum. "Methusaleh was a native of the gle

"Hooch na; he was a Paisley body ta travelled wi' winceys o' his ain weavin'." "And what became of poor Eve, Mr

'Oigh, oigh, she had an awfu' ent.

was a fine munelickt nicht when she to

the road wi' the packman, an' when the got to the heid o' the glen her heart failed her, and she turned round to gae back to her guidman when a' at wance she w changed into a pillar o' saut." "Really, Mr. Campbell, there must

some mistake here." "Not on my side o' the road, sir." "But we read in Genesis that it wa Lot's wife who was runished for looking back on the cities of the plain. "Maybe; but that will be made a ri

in the neist version. My ain grandfa minded fine o' the muckle sait rock "And what became of pillar?" "Weel, ye see, saut was awfu' scarce the Lews wan year, and the Shtornaw men cam' ower in their poats an' took

inn door, sir. Gootbye." Lost in Quicksands.

cured in the Lews that year had a terribl

"In the construction of the Kansas Pa cific and Atchinson, Topeka & Santa Fe railroads," said H. L. Carter, a railroad contrac or of St. Joseph, the other day one difficulty of frequent occurrence wa met with, which, as far as my experience goes, is unique in railroad history. I refet to the trouble arising from quicksands From Western Kansas to the mountain quicksands are to be found in nearly even stream, no matter how small, and to sus cessfully bridge them required an expendi ture out of all proportion to the size of stream to be crossed. We tried pile driv ing, but the longest piles disappeared without touching the bottom, Then filling with earth and stone was attempted, and met with equally poor success, and the quicksand was apparently capable of swallowing the entire Rocky Mountains. The only means of crossing was found to be to build short truss bridges across them. This was very expensive, but was the only thing to be done. As as instance of the practically bottomless nature of the quicksands, I may cite the case of an engine that ran off the track at River Bend, about ninety miles from Denver, on the Knasas Pacific. The engine, a large freight, fell into a quick sand, and in twenty minutes had entirely disappeared. Within two days the company sent out a gang of men and a wrecking train to raise the engine. To their surprise they could not find a trace of i Careful search was made, magnetised rods were sunk to the depth of sixty live feel but no engine could be found. It had sunk beyond human ken, and from that day to this has never been discovered. Cattle and horses are frequently lost, the only animal that is safe being a mule—the only animal that never gets caught. No greater instance of the intelligence of this much maligned quadraped can be cited than the skill and care with which it avoids all unsound bottom. As its hoofs are much smaller and narrower than those of a horse, it would mire down in places where a horse could safely pass. Recognizing this fact, when ever a mule feels the ground giving away under its feet, it draws back instantly, and cannot be induced to advance a step, al though a whole drove of horses may have

Nearly everybody needs a good medicine & this season, to purify the blood and build up the system. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the most popular and successful spring medicine and blood purifier. It cures scrofula, all humors dyspepsia, sick headache, that tired feeling.

immediately preceded. Those who think a

mule is stupid are much mistaken."

REFORE MARRIAGE. gs a beautiful soprano almost every night, ws the upright grand piano To his delight.

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ha instrument he lingers. tely maiden's fairy fingers Flashing o'er the keys, sink such happiness he never

iss to I nger there forever -Bliss nalloyed. FTER MARRIAGE. hanging on the grand plano!

1. I'll be blesse I! that you can sing soprano? Give us a rest! s you think your voice delicious

Tis goodness knows! el er go and wash your dishes ink that you're a player, may be

down and mind your squalling baby; I'm going out.

Marriage in the Olden Time. letter written in the 1749, and accily seen by me, will demonstrate that ving it that day were also hampered arris 6 license law. I will give you owing extract:

The practice of issuing licenses is, as I nd, without foundation of law; the as issued, are a most cruel invasion pestic right." I infer from the foreg that the legal surroundings were quite ations and onerous then as attend the ing a marriage license at the present

those days love-making was a solemn aking. The fair Quakeress received er only when in her mother's comor if not her mother's, what was then ered a proper chaperone. In fact, a maiden could receive a lover's ses it was imperative on his part that on from the parents or guardians be had, and then the bashful lover his advances in the presence of the folks, and the only signals were tender ces and softly whispered vows; this termed "coming-a-courting." The ing was conducted by the parties insted with the most perfect decorum. rity of demeanor, and instructive conion, and if the fair maiden was ined to coquetry it was at times difficult to mine, on the lover's part, how far he succeeded in making an impression on heart of the fair Martha or the fair borah, as the case might be, as it was by nces, not words, that the secret of the den's heart was revealed.

The only allowable dissipation, to make Ty and grow fat or lean upon, during the rse of the courtship, was a quiet ten arty or supper at a friend's house, and, er the intention of marriage had been nally displayed by a notice placarded on meeting house steps, the wedding in season followed, with an expensive rtainment-if the parties were in good mstances—the assembled company ing the interior of the quaint colonial se, standing in groups on the highly shed wax floors, or seated on the highcked, unbending chairs of the period. w prized so highly by their owners for less and antiquity.

The health and future happiness of the and groom was always drank by the ted guests, immediately upon entering ouse; punch bowls of this insidious ound were placed conveniently, that could imbibe, as no restrictive liquor erned their actions in those days. The bride and her maids remained on the and floor, while the groom received the nale friends below, and only ascended to room above upon the arrival of the tire company, when it was allowable to s the bride. The festivities were conned with eating and drinking principally, two or three consecutive days, while ors and food were promiscuously disouted, then the happy couple were left in sturbed bliss until the termination of a ortnight, when they opened house to retive friends. That elopements were of are occurrence in those days may be acbunted for by the fact of the almost overwhelming difficulties that would attend such an undertaking. I have frequently heard related a family tradition of colonial time, with rather ludicrous incidents,

apropos to the present writing. The only son of a prominent official in the then municipal government became enamored of a pretty Quakeress who returned his love : but as neither had reached marriageable age, and there was no prospect of their obtaining their parents' consent to a speedy marriage, they determined to throw off all restraint and seek the services of a Presbyterian clergyman residing a few miles distant from the city limits. The ardent lover obtained a horse and gig by hire or loan, and the couple managed, as they fondly thought, to get clear out of the town without attracting attention. Unfortanately, their course obliged them to cross a swollen brook, as the recent rains had tansed a rise of the water, making the fording place almost impassable. When reaching the middle of the stream the water came even with the gig floor, and then, to make matters worse, the horse became balky, refusing to stir, and on application of the whip firmly grounded himself, threw up his hind legs and thoroughly drenched the would-be bride and groom, as well as saturating the yellow bandbox containing the bridal trousseau. The delay at the brook was fatal to their connubial hopes, their elopement had been almost immediately discovered, and the fathers in pursuit overhauled them in the plight described—in the height, or rather depth of their misery. The demoralized runaways returned to their homes crestfallen and depressed, with spirits as well as bodies decidedly damped.

Colonial customs and ways have become gradually revolutionized, and marriageable Quaker maidens of 1888 enjoy equal privileges with the "world's people."

Consumption Surely Cured. To the Editor:-

Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any one of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. address.

Respectfully, 7. A. SLOCUM, M 181 Pe rl St., New York for May.

The Evolution of the Lucifer Match. During one of his perambulations recently, the writer wandered into an establishment where many millions of the indispensable lucifer matches are annually made. Several hundred people were busily engaged in manufacturing the little sulphur tipped chips which, if by chance could no longer be made, would sadly be missed.

Said the proprietor of the huge factory: 'The last two generations have been so accustomed to the daily use of the convenient lucifer that they receive it as a matter of course, and the day when the flint and steel was the only method of producing a flame, is to them as much a matter of ancient history as the siege of Troy. And yet it is only a little over fifty years ago that lucifer matches first came into general use. The first matches, such as tried the patience of our granddaddies, were sad a ffairs, containing no phosphorus; they were difficult to ignite, and were at best sputtering, doubtful things.

"About 1833 the modern match, tipped with a compound of phosphorus and chlorate of potash, came into use, and but few improvements have been made in its manufacture since that time."

Taking the writer by the arm, the pro prietor led him to the workrooms above. "Here is our machine for making the splints," said the owner, pointing to a complicated affair, which was rapidly grinding out bushels of tiny sticks, which fell in wooden showers into a shoot, through which they passed to a table in the room below. there to be made up in bundles, preparatory to receiving the lucifer tip.

"There is more labor required in the production of the simple little match than you would imagine," continued the manufacturer, leading the way into another room. "You see, the splints are first tied up in little bundles, then the tips are charred on a red-hot iron plate, after which they are coated with parafine and placed in long rows in a frame. By means of this frame a great many splints may be tipped at one time, and when the frame is full it is locked, firmly holding the splints with the ends perfectly level with each other. When full the frame resembles a huge scrubbing brush. As soon as each frame is filled it is carried to the dripping room, where the composition, consisting of glue, phosphorus, chlorate of potash and other ingredients, is applied. In this condition they are taken to the drying-rooms and arranged on shelves. When completely dried the finished matches are his eyes off the country the train goes deftly removed from the frames and skillfully boxed by the practiced hands of young girls. The lucifers are put into packages of twenty-five boxes each and are then ready for the market.

"Every precaution is taken against fire," remarked the matchmaker, "and the health of employes is no longer endangered by the deadly sulphuruous fumes as in former times. The business is now as safe and healthy as selling ribbons or driving a horse car."

The Etiquette of Parting.

The social etiquette that regulates the time a young man wili tear himself away from his very best girl, is not so rigid in the rural districts as in the city. When the clock hands swing around toward ten, and the pretty maiden by his side reminds him of the fact, the city swain goes home. Not so the youth in the rural district. Toward eleven o'clock his Janie says:

"You know what time it is, Ned Bangs?" "Course I do," he replies smartly.

"Well, I guess you'd better put out for

"What's the rush?"

"I'd say 'rush' if I were you, when its most midnight."

"I don't care if it's most daylight."

Well I do, and you shan't stay here one second after midnight."

"Bet you a cookie I do."

"No, you shan't. I'll call pa, see if I don't."

"Oh yes, you will."

"You'll see."

"I'll risk it."

"Oh, you're perfectly horrid! Now, you get your hat and clear out."

"Oh, pshaw! you'd be mad if I did." "You wretch! You've got to go right away for saving that,"

"You don't say so."

"I do, too; and I-I-If you dare kiss me again!"

"Oh, oh, oh! You are the meanest fel-

low. I've a notion to box your ears." "Box away."

"When are you going home?"

"When I get a good ready."

"Pa'll start you if he comes in."

"He won't come in." "Don't be too sure of that. If ma sees

the light she'll scold."

"Let's put it out!" "No, you shan't! You'd better put your-

self out." "See if I do." "You'll sit here with the cat then.

shan't keep you company." "Pooh! A team of horses couldn't drag

you away."

"Oh, you horrid, horrid thing!" But it is midnight before he goes, all the same, and he hasn't had to sit with the cat either. There is much fun courting in the

The Present Dangerous Season.

It is the most dangerous time of our year. We are assailed by strong temptations in the form of warm breezes and occasional foretastes of summer heat to change our thick clothing for that of lighter weight; to linger for a few minutes upon a chilly corner, to discuss matters with a friend; or to let furnace fires go out—it is really so warm. When the trost is coming out of the ground, it has a power of imparting chilliness to feet that even winter's ice did not possess; or perhaps the thick boots and overshoes have been laid aside-spring is really here, her quiet, motherly way, and tried to point

you know. All such things make these May days dangerous, and the American warns its readers to exercise double care during this month. No underclothing should be changed in weight, no matter what temporary aberrations thermometers may show in upward leaps, and an overcoat is quite as necessary as in January. It need not be worn continually, but it should be as constant a companion as the hat.-Dr. W. F. Hutchinson, in The American Magazine

Careless Handling of Nitro-glycerine. If there is anything more surprising than the explosive force of nitro-glycerine, says carelessness with which that substance is handled. It is well known that nitroglycerine freezes at a temperature con-

siderably above the freezing point of water, and scores of accidents have happened from the reckless methods employed for thawing it. Years ago, when pure nitro-glycerine was used for blasting, a workman in Germany found one morning his can of explosive material frozen. Being in a hurry to begin work, he returned to the house heated a poker red hot, and started off to thaw the nitro-glycerine with the instrument-It is hardly necessary to say that he suc-

ceeded to perfection, the nitro-glycerine changing its condition with an energy which pulverized not only the operator, but all other surrounding objects. A few days ago, according to Fire and

Water, five miners in Michigan brought a bent pipe to a blacksmith's shop, where it was heated and straightened. Without waiting for it to cool, they then filled it with dynamite, which immediately exploded, killing them all. Almost at the same mouent a man in New Jersey brought some blasting cartridges to thaw them out by a fire. He accomplished this result by holding them on the flame for a suitable period, and is supposed to have dropped one during the process, for his remains were found in a fragmentary condition sixty feet away. At Richmond, Ind., on the same day, six tons of dynamite, which had been stored on a farm, exploded, blowing a horse and wagon to pieces, excavating a pit fifteen feet deep and twenty-five feet in diameter, injuring a woman a quarter of a mile away, and breaking every window in a neighboring village.

The Economical Scotchman. He is not a man of brilliant qualities, but he is a man of solid ones, who can only be appreciated at his true worth when you have known him for some time. He does not jump at you with demonstrations of love. nor does he swear you an eternal friendship: but if you know how to win his esteem, you may rely upon him thoroughly. He is a man who pays prompt cash, but will have the value of his money. If ever you travel with a Scotchman from Edinburgh to London, you may observe that he does not take through. He looks out of the window a l the time, so as not to miss a pennyworth of the money he has paid for his place. Remark to him, as you yawn and stretch yourself, that it's a long, tiresome journey, and he will probably exclaim; "Long indeed, long! I should think so, sir; and so

it ought to be for £3 17s. 6d.!" I know of a Scot, who, rather than pay the toll of a bridge in Australia, takes off his coat, which he rolls and straps on his back, in order to swim across the stream. He is not a miser. On the contrary, his generosity is well known in his own neighborhood. He is simply an eccentric Scot, wno does not see why he should pay for crossing a river that he can cross for noth ing.

Detection of Adulteration of Lards.

A correspondent of Science says: The reent examination of lards made at the Agricultural Department has resulted in the discovery of a test by which the presence of cotton seed oil may be detected instantly by any dealer or housekeeper. The experi is as follows: As much lard as can be taken up on the point of a caseknife is placed in a teacup. About a quarter of an ounce of sulphuric acid is poured upon it and thoroughly mixed with it. If the lard is pure, it will coagulate, and there will be a little difficulty in the mixing. If it is adulterated with cotton seed oil and stearine, the mixture will take place immediately and easily. After half a minute one-fourth of an ounce more of sulphuic acid should be poured upon and mixed with it. The whole process thus far should not occupy more than ne minute.

The substance thus obtained is poure nto a common test tube, such as may be bought at any chemist's shop for a few pennies. The acid, somewhat colored, will sink to the bottom, and the fatty substance will remain on top. If the lard thus tested was pure, the color of the latter will be that of a light colored sponge, changing in a minute or two to a dark cinnamon color. If it has been adulterated with cotton seed oil, the color at first will be darker, changing immediately to a dark brown. Thes differences of color are so marked that no ex-

perienbe is required to detect them. Cards might be printed upon which the colors produced by the sulphuric acid reaction for both pure and adulterated lards might be shown; and dealers, by using this test, may prove to their customers in a minute or two that the lard they are selling is an adulterated article. The experiment is simple, and the cost of it almost nothing. The novel thing about it is the placing of the mixture in a test tube, in which the acid may become separated from the fatty substance, thus making the test much more de cisive and satisfactory. This was first suggested by Dr. Thomas Taylor, who has extended his experiments to a number of different animal and vegetable oils.

She Brought Her Husband Home.

Woman is always given credit for being clever, but, nevertheless, if she makes up her mind to a thing she will have it her way or make it interesting for those who oppose her. A woman up at St. Helen's is the wife of a man who loves to hang around certain grog bazaar, and in so doing he sorely neglects the helpmeet who sit patiently at home and mends his socks. Many a time and oft had she reasoned with him in out to him the disgraceful way in which he was using her, but all to no purpose. She even went so far as to request the teller in the aforesaid booze emporium that he cease selling her husband liquor. But the poisonmixer bade her go hence and exchange New-Year's calls with herself, and she turned on her heel and left his hateful pres-

That evening as she sat alone she heard a

bushy tail is held, whether in a trap or in the hand, and remembering this she had no the American Architect, it is certainly the fear. Suddenly a bright thought entered her head. The clock in the house was strik-

ing one and she wanted papa to come home. With a quick movement she threw a bar over the animal's head, and, after grasping its tail, opened the trap, and thus armed headed for the saloon. It was only a short distance away, and finding the door partly open she tossed the skunk into the midst of the crowd and swiftly stole away.

It had the desired effect and papa cam ome. The saloon-keeper, who never took a vacation before in his life, has gone into the country to visit relatives, and the saloon is closed for repairs.

That Tired Feeling

Season is here again, and nearly every one feels weak, languid and exhausted. The blood, laden with impurities which have been accumulating for months, moves sluggishly through the veins, the mind fails to think quickly, and the body is still slower to respond. Hood's Sarsaparilla is just what is needed. It is, in a peculiar sense, the ideal spring medicine. It purifies, vitializes, and enriches the blood, makes the head clear. creates an appetite, overcomes that tired feeling, and imparts new strength and vigor

VARIETIES.

Ir is stated that when Senator Fulkner was a ten-year-old boy he got lost in the mountains while hunting, and wandered into s den of bears, "where he killed four of the animals with a single-barreled shotgun." We don't know which to admire-young Fulkner's courage or a single-barrelled shot-gun that scattered so awfully.

JUST LIKE A MAN .- She had sent him down n the celiar to cut some wood. Suddenly there was a wild, unearthly yell, the sharp elatter of a steel body coming in contact with stone wall and a stamping of feet.

She (at the top of the cellar stairs: intens surprise)-Did you cut yourself with the ax? He-No: I just fell out of a balloon.

A LOVER OF ART .- Miss Grisby-"My father is a great lover of art. Are you, Mr. Ouim-

'Yes. In fact I am a painter myself.' "You are? He will be so glad when h hears that." "He has heard it. In fact I am shortly to

"Indeed? Of what nature?" "I am going to paint his barn."-Nebrask State Journal.

execute a piece of work for him."

STRUCK IT WRONG .- Bunco Sharp-I can' be mistaken. Isn't this my father's old friend, Jeremiah Giddings, of Copperstown; Mr. Giddings-You ain't Silas Guppy's boy,

Bill, are ye? Bunco Sharp-Why, of course I am, don' you know me?

Mr. Giddings-I've kinder forgot your face, Bill, but I ain't forgot that milk bill you owed me when you skipped town. Tures sixty and int'rest it wuz. Shell out.

STRANGER (to butcher)-I have just bought

out the City Hotel, and would like to see what sort of a contract I can make with you for meats? "How are you going to conduct the olace?"

"Just about as it always has been con ducted. "Then I guess we cannot make

'm not dealing in leather findings. MOTHER-Johnny, don't you hear me? Go nd bring me an armful of wood this insta-What are you and Agnes doing? Johnny-Holding a convention. I'm trying to get Agnes to vote for me for chairman. Mother -Why don't you vote for him, daughter, so e can do what I told him to do?" Agnes-Very well, Johnny, I vote for you for chair man. Jehnny-That elects me. The chair appoints Agnes a committee to bring in the

THE WRONG YEAR.

They sat beside the bright log fire, And watched the flaming embers dart: While Leve, the rogue, another pyre Did kindle in his heart.

And as the parting moments drew. It seemed so like a leave of li'e,

Me mustered courage and did sue Tost she would be his wife.

But, with a little thoughtful pause Mid blushes of the deepest pink, She answered, "Not this year-because You know what folks would think."

NEW NAMES FOR THE NEW STATES .- Omahs fan-Think Dakota will come in as tw States, eh?

Dakota Man-There is only one trouble about it and that is the name. Upper and Lower Dakota can't agree on which shall ake a new name. Omaha Man-Settle that by taking tw

names. Dakota Man-Good idea? Splendid idea What would you suggest?

Omaha Man-Well, call the lower hal simply Kota. That's a pretty enough name. Dakota Man-Yes. Then call the upper

SHE WAS NOT PREPARED .- The following will meet a sympathetic response in the heart of many a weary housekeeper during this nouse-cleaning season:

"Are you prepared for death?" the clergy man asked, with a tremor of emotion in his voice, as he took the sick woman's hand in his own. A shade of patient thought crossed the invalid's face, and by and by she said she didn't hardly believe she was; there was the little bedroom carpet to be taken up yet, and the paint up-stairs had hardly been touched. and she did want to put up new curtains in the dining-room; but she thought if sh didn't die till next Monday, she would be about as near ready as a woman with a big family and no girl ever expected to be. That woman got well.

A STORY is told of Joseph Jefferson that is worth printing. On Saturday in a large eastern city he tendered a check at a bank to be ashed. The teller briskly informed him that must be identified, as he was not known to the bank clerks. The comedian was in a quandary, as he had just remitted about al of his cash to his own bank in New York and the bank in question would close, to remain closed until Monday, before he could look up some acquaintance. Joe hesitated a few seconds, then leaned against the wall a mo ment, looked about him in a pathetic, friend ess manner and said in heart-touching tones: · Vell, if my dog Schneider vas here he vould know me righd avay." Every ear back of the wire netting was instantly pricked as th racket down cellar, and upon investigation cashier quickly said: "That will do. I know found that a skunk had got its tail in the Rip, and I know Rip is Joseph Jefferson. rat-trap. Now, it is a well-known fact that How will you have it-large or small bills?"

MCPELTER is a trifle absent-minded. The other night he was blundering about in a dark bedroom when his wife came in with a

"I'm looking for that infernal, measly bootjack!" "What do I want of the bootjack! Dear

dear! What can I want of it! To pry off my collar button and hammer the baggy spots out of my pantaloons, of course!"

"Oh, yes," she said, mildly. "I thought you couldn't want it to pull off your slip-

DA SHAKESPERIAN PA .- " Pa, who was it turned the garden hose on Reginald when he was serenading me?"

" It was I, daughter." 'And why, pray?"

"Because Shakespere advised it. He says: 'If music be the fruit of love, play on,' and assuming Reginald's brand of music to be food of love, I played on-played on him with the hose and a dilution of insect powder."

BRAVE STRANGER-" What is the rent of that handsome residence?" Honest Agent-" It is for rent for a song to anyone who will take it. The house is haunt.

"Pooh. I'm not afraid of spooks." "No tenant has stayed there over one

night since a murder was committed in it. They say the racket raised by the spirits is fearful, howls fill the air, chains rattle, dread ful spectres flit about---"They can't scare me."

"But tenants complain that the furniture knocked about and broken." "I'll risk it."

"And the plane is played by unseen ands?"

"The hands of the woman who was killed They recognize her by the fact that the tunes were her favorite show pieces, 'Maiden's Prayer,' 'Silvery Waves' and 'Boulanger

"I sin't afraid, but show me some other house."

THE inapitude of the female mind (in rare instances we mean) to take a comprehensive view of a business transaction is marvellous At a dry-goods store in this city a woman re cently called for some sort of trimming, which we will not attempt to describe because we could not. She was told that the piece, containing ten yards, would cost her 30 cents. Then a conversation something like

the following ensued: Customer-O, I don't want a whole piece. How much is it by the yard? Saleswoman-We have to charge five cents

a vard when we cut it. C .- Five cents? Well, I guess seven yards will be enough. (Here the stuff is measured.) S .- Thirty five cents, please.

C .- How much is there left? 8 .- Three yards.

C. (presumably mentally reckoning that ten times five are fifty)-How much for the whole ten yards? S. (demurely, but with an eye to business)

-O, you can have the ten yards for forty-five

cents. C .- Very well, I guess I will take ten yards. (Planks down forty-five cents and

departs satisfied. ECLIPSE Women who meddle with everybody else's business are to be shunned and feared. One of them was on a local railroad train the other afternoon. A sprucely dressed young man held in his hand a yellow paper covered book, in which he seemed to be deeply interested. The woman sat in front of him, and, happening to turn to take in the passengers, observed the cheap literature which was en. grossing the attention of the man behind her In a pleading, insinuating voice she said to him: "Young man, don't you know that you are wasting your time very foolishly in reading dime novels? You might better take a book on history with you or something els that would benefit your mind and give you Morton's Reversible Tread Horse Power, Monarch Feed-Cutter. and the Monarch Adjustable Swing Saw Table. an opportunity to improve." Reaching her hand over the back of the seat, she said very deliberately: "Let me look at that book." The young man, without relaxing a single feature, handed the book over to his aggres sive fellow passenger. She turned it over to read the title, it was as follows: "Easy Les-

Chaft.

sons in French for Beginners." The old lady

never said a word. She dropped the book into

the young man's lap and shot into the next

A sugar trust-when a girl asks you to "The good die young." This must be so, for they are exceedingly scarce.

Nothing is ever done beautifully which is lone in rivalship, nor nobly, which is done in pride.

You can frighten any potentate in Europe, just now, by stepping up behind him and shouting, "Boolongzhay!" A carnal reason suggested for the failure of the lions to eat Daniel is that "he was two-thirds backbone and the rest pure grit." The ordinary man does not sin half so much

going fishing on Sunday as he does telling stories about it the next day. The wise geographer who has his eye on the royal family of Germany is not publish-ing any large and expensive maps of Europe just now.

If you want to take the gimp out of a stuck-up man, mistake him for the conductor, and offer him your fare as he comes along. He-How do you find the oysters, Miss

Smith? She —They are simply delicious, and I am awfully hungry, too. He (to waiter)—Bring another plate of crackers. "George," she whispered, "what was that you asked for?" "Noodle soup, dear." "But, George,isn't it something like cannabalism for you to eat such food as that?"

Robley-I don't see how old Grinder's clerks live on the pay he gives them. Wig-gings—It's because they can't afford to die, funerals are so expensive nowdays.

"I have nothing but my heart to give you," said a spinster to a lawyer, who had concluded a suit for her. "Well," said the lawyer gruffly, "go to my clerk, he takes the fees. "Are you a man of family, sir?" he said to a timid little chap who had a nervous way of looking over his shoulder. "Yes, sir," was the reply; "my wife has a husband and four

When Long John Wentworth was asked to join a church he shouted: "Ask for a check and you can have it, but any church that is willing to take me for a member is not fit for me to belong to.'

The report that the editor of a country paper in Pennsylvania went to New York city with \$800 in his pocket and has not been heard of since sounds very fishy. Right hundred dollars! Whew! A Powerful Empire.—Harlem Teacher— Tommy Traddies may tell us what the great-est empire in the world is. Tommy Traddies (captain of his nine)—Furgeson; he's de-createst empire.

greatest empire. Faith Curist—Why don't they try the faith cure on the German Emperor? Skeptic— suppose the principal objection is that where the faith cure is tried the funeral follows as quickly after the complete recovery.

Guest (in reading-room of hote), to stranger)—Excuse me, sir, but will you kindly tell me how to spell embarrassment? Stranger (s Chicago drummer)—H—embarrassment. I don't know the word, sir. French, isn't

Leslie Stephens says in a lecture on Cole ridge: "Never marry a man of genius don't be his brother-in-law, nor his publisher nor his editor, nor anything that is his."

Acceptable—Amateur Author (to a friend)
—I have sent to the editor my poems, essays, nave sent to the editor my poems, essays, stories, etc., but everything is returned. What can I send which will be accepted by him? Sympathizing Friend—Try sending him a year's subscription.

The New York Central trains carry on the rear platform of the last car two green flags as "markers." New Yorkers are laughing over the remark of a trackman, who declared it was "a moity injanious devoice of Mr. De-pew to catch the Oirish vote."

Friend of the bridegroom (in back seat at church wedding)—Lucky man, Jack Trevnor! She has been a scoolety queen for four seasons. Major Kliters—Kind of unusual, too, isn't it? Friend of Bridegroom—What do you mean, sir? Major Kliters—Why, for a jack to take a queen.

"I have been run over many and many a time by wagons, buggies, horses and car-riages," said a little son of Rev. C. T. Boykin, looking from the window at a passing carriage, behind which streamed a cloud of dust "What do you mean?" asked the father Why, didn't you say I was "John, dear," called out the wife from the

"John. dear," Called out the wife from the head of the stairway, "do you know its long past midnight? Must you work so hard on your next Sunday sermon as early in the week as this?" "Coming in a moment, my dear. Don't botherme," replied the reverend spouse from his study. "Let me see—where was I? If a hen and a half lay an egg and a half—blister the puzzling thing anyhow!"

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



FROM PIMPLES TO SCHOPULA NO PEN CAN DO JUSTICE TO THE ESTEEM IN which the CUTICUTA REMEDIES are held by the thousands upon thousands whose lives have been made happy by the cure of agonizing, humiliating, itching, scaly, and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp, and blood with loss of hair.
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Pimples, blackheads, chapped and oily skin prevented by Cuticura Soap. Rheumatism, Kiduey Palus and Weak-ness speedily cured by Curicura Anti-PainPlaster, the only pain-killing plaster



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Morton Manufacturing Co. -HANUFACTURERS OF-



which, with the fee-Grinder which we sel comprises the best se of machinery in the market for the general farmer. The Power in made with an adjustable elevation and has governor which gives it governor which gives as perfect and steady

motion asan engine and the power fast or slow. The Feed Cutter is mad with an adjustable steel throat lining, which give four new cutting edges without extra cost. It has the capacity to cut one ton per hour. The Grind er attached to our Power will grind from 10 tel bushels per hour with two horses. We also not appear and the proper suitable for elevations.

n21-26t

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WEAKNESS, &c., and all disorders brought o by indiscretions, excesses, everwork of the brai & nervous system, speedily and radically cured b Winchester's Specific Pill a purely vegetable preparation, the most successful remedy known. Send for circular. Price 1) per box; 81x boxes, 85, by mail. WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists, 162 Williams 8t., NowYork

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THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia
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A POSITIVE CONSUMPTION CURE in its Earlier Stages. hese Medicines are Waranted by your Druggist.
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Be sure and insist upon geting Warner's Safe Yeast, the
price of which is no more than
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Rochester, N. Y. C. ... Rochester, N. Y



SHARPENS MOWER'S FRIEND MADE OF EMERY THE KNIFE without removing it from the machine, Farmers buy them a. sight. Samples by mail, soc. CLEMENT & CO., Was Madison Street, Chengo, Illinois. mr31:13t

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One half land cleared, balance heavily wooded.
Soli adapted to growth of wheat, tobacco and
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streams running through the farm and one ranges for stock. Well watered—two unfailing streams running through the farm and one skirting its boundary. Improvements—large dwelling, 10 rooms, outhouses and offices, &c., &c. Fruit abundant, location exceedingly healthy, mill and churches convenient and society unexceptionable. Game plentiful—deer, turkey, quail, etc. Land to be sold to settle up an estate. May be bough for one-half its value. Address JOHN H. LEWIS, Executor, care DE JNO. H. CLAIBORNE, Petersburg, Va. ap28-6:

WABASH, ST. LOUIS & PACIFIC. VV Passenger station foot of Twelfth St. Try he Wasas Short Line to chicago and the West. standard time. Depart. 18:30 a.m. Wabash & Western Flyer. 12:30 p.m. Chicago Limited 12:00 p.m. St. Louis Limited Express. Adrian & Butler Accommo-

9:50 p.m. *Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday. MICHIGAN CENTRAL

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The "Niagara Falls Route. Depot foot of Third street. Ticket offices, Woodward avenue, corner of Jefferson avenue, ferrill block, and at depot. All trains arrive and depart on Central Standard time. Chicago Trains. Leave, Arrive, from wes New York Limit'd Exp. \$1.80 p m Mail, via Main & Air line 7.00 a m \$10.45 p # *6.00 p # *6.45 p #

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City P. & T. Agt.
Nov.20, 1887. Detroit.
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Cleoping oar berths can be secured at G. T. E. Ficket Office, Corner Woodward and Jefferson Avenues, and at Depot foot of Brush Street.

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Reported for the Michigan Farmer This Club has been compelled by the constant influx of visitors to shorten the latch string to moderate length (though sorely against their hospitable wishes) in order to

meeting, at the residence of H. T. Phelps, was of fair dimensions.

Mr. R. C. Reeve read a paper which was an omnium gatherum of the many useful hints and suggestions that are always in place at such sessions. His first pin punctured the supposed bubble called "farmers' awkwardness," in which he made the plea for more attention to the Chesterfieldian or Rean Brummel ideas of life; quoted Prof. Perry, of the high school of Ann Arbor, as likening them to boors and ignoramuses, and asked the Club to consider how far the charge was in accordance with facts. Speaking of the progress made in other avocations, he wished to know how far we had advanced beyond our fathers, who sent the boy to mill with the grist in one end of the bag and a stone in the other, or the unreasoning man who, to get rid of the stones on his farm, drew them in winter on to the ice of a lake, cut a hole and dumped them in, not stopping to think old Sol in springtime would sink the rocks without assistance. The inference drawn from these and other illustrations was that incessant labor weakened the strongest mind, hence the as some think. Above all things bind the calculation in the old regime that straddled the boy across the horse to plow or cultivate instead of the foresight that would use the be no trouble. Hoping to see this method reins and drive and send the boy to school. Modern skill on the farm denotes a better day for the farmer. We are strong by borrowing the elements and harness them to our use. Let senators and politicians beware the coming farmer. Under the inspiration of invention, and coupled with application they are going to illustrate the old legend of the Scandinavian giantess, who, on her child's discovery of the tiny dwarf man, gathered her tents and fled to the mountains. The growing tendency for closer intercourse, as illustrated by farmers' clubs, the grange and stock associations, are bringing the old-time despised occupation of soil-tiller to the front, and legislators and presidents can no longer ignore their just demands. Our servants are changing. Our fathers, some half century since, found the surface of Washtenaw. We are to-day. by modern potential agencies, discovering another Washtenaw beneath, richer, more fruitful, and that can laugh at floods and midsummer droughts; and tile is the compass, or equalizer, that is pointing to richer mines of wealth beneath our feet. He closed by making the assertion that the machine and its agency will make or unmake the man. If we don't use the tool, it will use us; thought must come into play for its uses, and we must rustle to keep up with the procession or fall behind and be nonentities. Organization and thought must be our motto, and the quick grasping of all the agencies at hand in order to place this business of our choosing where it stood at first

-ahead of all other professions. Rev. J. E. Butler and W. Newkirk, of the Ann Arbor Register, expressed themselves pleased with the sentiments of the paper, and complimented Mr. Reeve for his skill in handling the various subjects touched.

Corn and its cultivation brought out Mr. ful cultivator with his modes of manipulation. He would aim to have a sod, heavily manured, and plow seven inches deep; harrow well with 30-tooth drag, then follow with spring tooth, finishing off with the roller. Plant with hoe the white dent. In a few days, before the corn is up, start the drag and as soon as the plant is large enough substitute the cultivator, and keep it up until harvest, and if possible go through once after. Saved his seed when husking. Cut up when two-thirds or three-quarters of the crop is glazed. In shocking he would tie two hills together and set on either side. putting of the common variety thirty hills to a stook, less of the larger sorts, according to rankness of growth and state of the

Mr. I. Terry, who would not yield the palm of success in handling a corn crop to any one, situated on a clay loam, was fully persuaded that the first thing essential to a good crop was the seed. Believed in educating corn by selection. Thought Pharoah's dream of the lean and fat kine not a myth; the fat variety was what he was after, and he got it by a judicious selection in harvesting. Kiln-dried it by stringing it on fence wires stretched in the garret of his kitchen, just over the ventilator. In plowing he would use the jointer so set that it would do its best without clogging, cutting a narrow furrow laid over on an angle, not flat; if the ground was dry would roll or harrow, if wet, would use a cultivator instead of spring-tooth harrow, as he wanted thorough action of that organ, which in neat cattle is work. No danger of tearing up sods when of very frequent occurrence. plowed right. As to dragging before corn is up and over the whole ground, he would not do it; the teeth of the drag might change the position of the seed; but if the ground from any cause was crusted, a garden rake or potato hook could be used with good results, with no displacement of the young sprouts. Would not work as long as Mr. Latson advised, but would stop at the seting of the brace roots. In cutting would ent low. Raised the eight-rowed variety. The best crop of ears he ever raised was from the King Phillip.

Other gentlemen present gave their experience and modes, but as they were in accordance with either Mr. Latson's or Mr. Terry's plan, a recapitulation would be unnecessary.

Mr. Terry said as it was deemed by many farmers a big chore to oil the harness, he would give them the benefit of his experience, which was simply to pul! the harness to pieces, and without washing treat it to a good coat of kerosene oil. It was wonderful how clean and pliable it became. He was using a harness so preserved, and he really thought it as good to-day as one of his neighbor's purchased two years ago, while his had seen seventeen years' wear.

C. M. STARKS, Cor. Sec.

Ross Giliett, of Fenton, was adjudged debtor f J. R. Remington in the sum of \$268 on a Bo-temian oat deal, and Gillett refusing to pay up, an execution was issued and he was laced in jail for six months, the other alter-

THE WEBSTER FARMERS' CLUB. AN INDIANA FARMER ON DE-HORNING.

LA PORTE, Ind., April 30, 1888. I am a regular reader of both your paper and the Western Rural, and I read with especial interest all the articles on "dehorning." As I have had a little experience reduce the erganization to working size, will give it for the benefit of the cause. I consequently the attendance at the April began dehorning in October, 1885; tried two milch cows as an experiment, which was so satisfactory that I proceeded to dehorn the remainder of the herd, and have not kept a horned animal twenty-four hours since that time and would not do so under any consideration. As to the operation, it is severe, no one will deny that, and if there was no good to come of it I would condemn the process as loudly as I now recommend it. But after three years' experience I can fully recommend it. It takes the fight all out of the ugly ones; the little calves find they are not hurt; all will bunch in very much closer quarters, and by keeping warmer will save feed. Horses and colts are in no danger. The sheep are safe, and above all, neither your family nor yourself are in danger. It is not necessary to call attention to the number of lives lost and amount of stock ruined to prove the nuisance of the horns. The question is, how shall we get rid of them? We can't breed them off fast enough; so I say cut them off now and breed

> finally adopted, I sign myself EDWIN BARNUM.

> > Remedy for Goitre in Lambs.

off as soon as possible. When properly

done the operation is not nearly as severe

ly and surely the first time, and there will

VICKSBURG, May 2, 1888.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. Having seen the article in the last issue of the FARMER enquiring the remedy for goitre in lambs, will say that I have had good success with the following: Equal parts of iodine and camphor rubbed on the throat once or twice. I have also used kersene oil with very good results.

J. W. STRONG. The railroad land forfeiture bill passed the Senate last week. This bill declares forfeited to the United States all lands heretofore granted to any State or corporation to aid in

the construction of a railroad opposite to and co-terminus with the portion of any such railroad not now completed, for benefit of which such lands have heretofore been grant-All such lands are declared to be a part of the public domain, and persons in posse sion of such lands prior to Jan. 1, 1888, may purchase them of the government in quanti-ties of not over 320 acres, at \$2.50 per acre.

Peterinary Department

Conducted by Prof. Robert Jennings, Veterinary Burgeon. Professional advice through the columns of the Michigan Farmer to all regular subscribers Pres. The full name and address will be necessary that we may identify them as subscribers. The symptoms should be accurately described to ensure correct treatment. No questions answered professionally by mail unless accompanied by a fee of me dollar. Private address, No. 201 First St. etroit. Mich.

Death of a Cow from a Conglomeration of Diseases.

(Concluded.)

After carefully reviewing all the patho-W. C. Latson, who, situated on the rich logical complications in this peculiar case, that the key to its unravelment has been 21 95. Market dull. lost, and that key I believe was the liver. An atrophied or contracted liver does not usually attract the attention of the amateur in pathological examinations, from the fact that its general appearance or feel does not suggest the morbid condition of that important organ of health and regulator of the general system, unless from its diseased condition it indicates a remarkable change of color and diminished size. Its contracted and indurated condition rarely is recognized as a morbid symptom. On the contrary, hypertrophy or enlargement of the liver attracts general attention of the looker-on, often from its immense size, soft, flabby and not unfrequently rotten condition, often found in cattle apparently in perfect health and condition. The color, size and form of the liver varies as the disease becomes chronic,-brown, olive, pale red, dark green, grey, nutmeg, and sometimes variegated in its appearance. The disease may be limited to a single lobe of the organ, or it may involve the entire structure. A very common form of disease in this organ in cattle is jaundice, indicated by a yellow discoloration of the fat so common in beef cattle that little attention is paid to it by either the butcher or consumer. It is caused by obstruction of the billiary excretion. In fact the liver is the key which opens the door for the admission of constitutional diseases dependent upon morbid

Diarrhoea in a Three Day's Old Colt.

KALAMAZOO, April 30, 1888.

Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer. I lost a colt three days old from what an attending veterinary surgeon called diarrhœa, with inflamation setting in. 'The colt lived five hours after being taken sick. The diarrhœa stopped of its own accord, the colt then got up and sucked, after whic ch it seem ed to be taken with colic as it laid down and rolled, after which it seeemed to feel better. This performance was repeated three times,

and after the last it was given a do medicine by the veterinary surgeon which seemed to make it feel better for a while; but shortly after grew worse to the end. What passed from it resembled yellow water mixed with a little curdled milk of the same color. Please state what you think was the matter and cause of complaint. The dam was fed same as usual on clover hay and corn, excepting a light feed on grass.
What kind of medicine would be best to have on hand for such a case, and how should it be given? Would it be well to give any medicine as a preventive of such SUBSCRIBER.

Answer .- The attending veterinary sur Answer.—The attending veterinary surgeon, who had an advantage we did not, of seeing both the colt and its dam, together with her condition and that of the foal, gave you an opinion and advice which we prevent and opinion and advice which we prevent and the state of the second of t sume was based upon correct principles, at east he could advise you understandingly, and we presume he has done so. The symptoms given are not such as to enable us to form an opinion of the cause of the trouble or to advise regarding its prevention.

Commercial.

OFFROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

DETROIT, May 12, 1888. FLOUR .- The market is unchanged, but the advance in wheat has made holders very firm. If wheat holds out there will be an advance in flour. Quotations on car lots are as follows:

 Michigan roller process.
 4 00
 24 1

 Michigan patents.
 4 50
 34 2

 Minnesota, bakers.
 4 15
 34 8

 Minnesota, patents.
 4 70
 34 7

 Rye.
 3 25
 38 5

 Low grades.
 2 25
 38 0
 WHEAT .- The market is strong at an ad

vance from the prices quoted a week age, and the tendency still upwards. The official crop reports showing a condition of only 78 per cen or the whole winter wheat States, have changed the views of many who were talking for lower prices, and values are more likely to go up than down from present points Stocks appear to be very light in the interior and millers are taking about all the whea offering. Closing prices yesterday were as folows: No. 1 white, 94c; No. 2 red, 931/c; No. 3 red was not tested. In futures No. 2 red for June delivery sold at 93%c, July at 93%c, and August at 92% c. A sale of a car of Longberry red was made at 931/2c. Prices are at the high est points reached in over a year.

at 58%c, and No. 3 at 58c per bu. OATS .- Firm at an advance. No. 2 white uoted at 39%c, and No. 2 mixed at 36%c.

CORN .- Firm at an advance. No. 2 quoted

BARLEY .- Market firm and unchanged. No. 2 is selling at \$1 58@1 60 W cental, and No. 3 at \$148@153. Receipts in this market animal secure so as to saw the horns quick- the past week were 13,023 bu., and the shipmen's were nothing.

> FEED.-By the car-load \$17 00 \$ ton is quoted for bran. Middlings quoted at \$18@20 🦞

CLOVER SEED .- Market quiet and ur changed. Prime spot is quoted at \$4 10 9 bu. and No. 2 at \$3 80. For October delivery \$4 55 was bid yesterday. TIMOTHY SEED .- Prime is selling at \$2 90

bu. State seed is held a few cents lower. RYE.-Quoted at 58@62c # bu. in bagge lots. Car-loads are quoted at 64@65c w bu. BUTTER.-Values about the same as week ago. Good dairy butter is more plenty and quoted at 18220c P D., with a cent more paid for extra; fairly good selling at 15@18c; reamery quiet at 24c W b.

CHEESE .- Old quoted at 12% 213c for Michigan full creams; 11@11%c for Ohio, and 13@13%c for New York. New cheese is selling at 12%e for Michigan full creams, and 10212e for Ohio. Skims are quoted at 809c for

EGGS .- Prices are steady, and the market Is quiet at a range of 12%@13c. Receipts quite heavy.

FORRIGN FRUITS.—Lemons, Messinas, W ox, \$325@3 50; oranges, Messinas, \$4 00@4 50 p box; Valencias, \$7 25@7 75 p case; cocoanuts, ¥ 100, \$4 50@5 00; bananas, yellow, ¥ bunch,\$1 50@2 75. Figs, 11@13c for layers,14@ ice for fancy. Pineapples, \$1 75@2 2 25 \$ doz. HONEY .- Market dull; now quoted at 14@ 15c for choice comb and 10c for extracted.

Stocks large and demand very limited. MAPLE SUGAR .- Good stock is quoted at 10@11c \$ D. for new Michigan and 11@12c for

hio. Market dull. MAPLE SYRUP.—Quoted at \$1@1 25 9 gal-

DRIED APPLES .- Market quiet at 626% for common, and 828%c for evaporated. De mand light.

SALT .- Michigan, 83c per bbl. in car lets, or 87% o in 10-bbl. lots; dairy, \$2 10 per bbl.; Ashton quarter sacks, 72c. BALED HAY AND STRAW .- Hay is very scarce, and holders are asking \$17@18 ton for good timothy. Ordinary is selling at \$15 @16, and mixed at \$15 \$ ton. Straw is

scarce and wanted. Quoted at \$7 00. BRANS .- Quoted at \$2 30@2 35 % bu, in car bottom lands of Webster, has been a success- unaided by the symptoms during the life of lots for city picked mediums. From store prices are \$2 40@2 50 \$ bu. Unpicked, \$1 25

POTATORS.-Market keeps steady at th following range for car lots: Burbanks, 85c w bu.: Beauty of Hebron and Garnet Chilis 95c; Rose, \$1. Small lots from store sell abou 5c above these prices. New southern, \$6 50@ 00 % bbl.; new California, \$1 25@1 35 % bu. ONIONS.—Bermudas quoted at \$3 00 % bu. rate, and southern at \$2 00 W bu.

APPLES .- Good to choice stock commands \$426 per bbl., the outside being paid for nice red fruit.

POULTRY.-Live quoted as follows Chickens, 10c W b.; turkeys, 11c. Per pair. spring chickens tor broilers, 75c@\$1 👂 pair; pigeons, 25c; squabs, 30c. PEAS .- Common field, 90c % bu.; blu-

PROVISIONS .- Barreled pork slightly high er. No other changes. Quotations here are as

follows:

1	Short clear	16 50 @16 75
ı	Lard in tierces, P D	7% 0 8
ı	Lard in kegs, W D	8 0 84
и	Hams, W To	11 @ 11%
ı	Shoulders, W D	740 8
и	Unoice bacon. W D	10% 0 10%
и	EXITS mess beef, per bbl	6 50 @ 7 00
ı	Tallow, 9 b	8%0 4
Į	HAY.—The following is a	record of the
ı	sales at the Michigan Avenue	scales for the

Monday—16 loads: Four at \$18; three at \$16 on at \$19, \$17 and \$15; one at \$18 50, \$14 an

Tuesday—2 loads: One at \$18 and \$16 50. Wednesday—19 loads: Four at \$19; three at 18 aud \$17; two at \$16, \$15 50 and \$15; one at \$20 nd \$16 50. and epob...
Thursday—11 loads: Three at \$20 and \$18;
two at \$6; one at \$19, \$18 50 and \$17.
Friday—16 loads: One at \$19 50, \$19, \$18 25,
\$18, \$17 and \$16.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

At the Michigan Central Yards. Friday, May 11, 1888.

CATTLE. The offerings of cattle at these yards pum ered 386 head, against 174 last week With a good demand the light supply soo changed hands, at prices 10@15 cents higher than those of last week, for butchers' cattle while shipping steers did not advance so much but were stronger. It begins to look now as if the west would soon be called on to furnish us with a part of our supply of cattle, or else the dressed beef men will have to make up the deficiency. The following were

the closing. QUOTATIONS: Fancy steers weighing 1,500 to 1,650

Ailen sold Sullivan & F 30 good butchers Judson sold Caplis 8 good butchers' steers av 1,012 lbs at 34. C Roe sold John Robinson a mixed lot of

C foe sold John Robinson a mixed for or 8 head of good butchers' stock av 1,026 lbs at \$3.75 and 4 fair shipping steers to Burt Spencer av 1,242 lbs at \$4.16. Judson sold Burt Spencer 10 fair shipping steers av 1,253 lbs at \$4.35. McMullen sold John Robinson 2 thin steers

av 745 lbs at \$2 75 and a fair one weighing 950 lbs at \$3 50.

C Roe sold John Robinson 16 good butchers' steers and heifers av 973 lbs at \$4.

Spicer sold John Robinson a choice butchers' steer weighing 1,040 lbs at \$4 25; 2 fair ones av 875 lbs at \$3 50 and a bull weighing 2,190 lbs at \$3 50 and a bull weighing 2,190 lbs at \$3 5.

McMullen sold Hulbert 7 fair shipping steers av 1,200 lbs at \$4 20.

C Roe sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 9 head of thin butchers' stock av 876 lbs at \$3 10.

The offerings of sheep numbered 376 against 452, last week. There were only three lots on sale and these were not of the best quality. One lot of 97, of which 30 were sheared Southdowns, the rest wooled, brought \$5 40 on an av of 89 lbs. A lot of 74 wooled, poor quality av 68 lbs brought only \$4 and 17 lambs av 74 lbs brought \$6 25. HOGS.

The offerings of hogs numbered 904 head. against 287 last week. There was a good demand for hogs and the receipts were taken at an advance of 10 cents over the prices of last

McMullen sold Webb Bros 61 av 159 lbs at Long sold Rauss 62 av 165 lbs at \$5 75.

Spicer sold Webb Bros 55 av 175 lbs at \$5 70.
Spicer sold Webb Bros 50 av 171 lbs at \$5 70.
McMullen sold Kuner 12 av 106 lbs at \$5 75.
C Roe sold Webb Bros 47 av 144 lbs at \$5 65
ad 20 av 190 lbs at \$5 75. C Roe sold Webb Bros 45 av 175 lbs at \$5 over the prices of the previous week. Good to choice 1,400 to 1,600 lb steers brought and 20 av 190 ibs at \$5 75.

Priddy sold Webb Bros 42 av 172 lbs at \$5 60. 4 85@5; good 1,300 to 1,400 lbs do, \$4 40@4 70; 1.100 to 1,200 lbs do, \$4 20@4 40, and good

> King's Yards. Friday, May 11, 1888. CATTLE.

The market opened up at these yards with 466 head of cattle on sale. The attendance of buyers was large and as the supply was smaller than the demand, especially of butch. ers' cattle, pricee took an upward turn of 10 @15 cents over last week's rates. Shipping grades were also in good demand and sold a shade higher than last week.

Aldrich sold Wreford & Beck a mixed lot of

Nott sold Wreford & Beck 7 fair butchers' steers av 897 lbs at \$3 85 and 5 good butchers' steers to J Wreford av 1,008 lbs at \$4 30. Robb sold J Wreford & Yair helfers av 777
lbs at \$3 55; a mixed lot of 20 head of good butchers' stock to Phillips & Wreford av 985
lbs at \$3 85 and a bull weighing 1,480 lbs at \$3.
Bresnahan sold Loosemore 4 fair cows av 1,080 lbs at \$3 35 and 4 to Cross av 955 lbs at

Hogan sold Locosemore a mixed lot of 8 head of thin butchers' stock av 890 lbs at \$25. Lovewell sold Wreford & Beck 2 good cows

av 1,065 lbs at \$3 50 and 2 good shipping steers to Sullivan & Fav 1,436 lbs at \$4 65. Not sold Hersch 6 good steers av 1,270 lbs McHugh sold Burt Spencer 2 good oxen av

1,585 lbs at \$4 and a mixed lot of 18 head of thin butchers' stock to Loosemore av 883 lbs at \$3 30.

Dennis sold Wreford & Beck 11 good butch-

ers' steers av 1,132 lbs at \$4 121/4.
Standlick sold Sullivan & F 13 fair butchers' steers av 1,037 lbs at \$3 90.

Hauser sold Phillips & Wreford a mixed lot of 5 head of good butchers' stock av 1,114

Harger sold Wreford & Beck a mixed lot of

Harger sold Wreford & Beck a mixed lot of 5 head of good butchers' stock av 1,054 lbs at \$3 60 and 7 thin ones to Murphy av 804 lbs at \$3 30.

Hall sold Loosemore a mixed lot of 7 head of thin butchers' stock av 1,012 lbs at \$3.

O'Hara sold Wreford & Beck 10 good cows and steers av 1,216 lbs at \$3 85.

Adams sold Rurt Spencer 16 fair butchers' steers av 1,058 lbs at \$3 35.

Nott sold Knoch 4 good butchers' steers av 1,065 lbs at \$4 20.

Hall sold Loosemore a mixed lot of 7 head of the market opened up on Monday with about 6,000 hogs on sale. The demand was brisk and strong, Saturday's prices were paid for the receipts. Pigs sold at \$5625 55; light mixed, \$5 6026 75; selected Yorkers, \$5 7525 90; selected medium weights, \$5 9526; rough, \$4 8025 20; stags, \$424 10; all sold. One load of medium weights were on sale Tuesday and brought \$6.

on Wednesday there were about 600 offered and sales were made at an advance of 5@10 ers' steers av 1,083 lbs at \$3.75, and 4 fair shipping steers to Burt Spencer av 1,317 lbs at \$4.25. cents. There were 1,200 on sale Thursday

good butchers' stock av 812 lbs at \$3 60 and 3 thin ones av 636 lbs at \$3. Williams sold Sullivan & F 2 good shipping steers av 1,330 libs at \$4 50.

McMullen sold Wreford & Beck 8 fair butch
ers' steers av 98\$; libs at \$3 75 and a mixed lot
of 11 head of thin butchers' stock to Murphy

av 721 lbs at \$3 35. Webb sold Marshi av 1 126 lbs at \$4 25. Long sold Kraft 2 good butchers' steers av 100 lbs at \$4. Merritt sold Marx 12 good butchers' steers

v 1,060 lbs at \$4 10. Capwell sold Caplis 7 fair butchers' steers v 902 lbs at \$3 80. Broeka sold Wreford & Beck 6 good cows and steers av 1,166 lbs at \$3 70. 1.240 to 1.460 lbs and \$3 60@4 20 for common Gleason sold Sullivan & F 8 good butchers steers av 961 |bs at \$4; 2 good cows av 1,20 bs at \$3 70 and a buil weighing 1,890 lbs at

at \$4 90; 20 head of 1,297 lb Polled Angus Houghton sold Genther 4 good butchers steers sold at \$4 70; two loads of natives av 1,505 lbs sold at \$4 60. City butchers and steers av 1,082 lbs at \$4 10. Capwell sold John Robinson a mixed lot of he canners bought native cows and other head of thin butchers' stock av 734 lbs as

Most of the cows sold above \$2 75, up to \$3 80 Gleason sold Thompson 9 stockers av 626 for fancy. Prices were 10 cents higher on Tuesday and on Wednesday ruled slow but steady. The receipts on Thursday numbered 11,000. The market was dull and decled 10 bs at \$3 25. Lovewell sold Marx a mixed lot of 5 head • hin butchers' stock av 896 ibs at \$3 25.

Purdy sold Sullivan & F 7 fair shipping cents. On Friday the receipts numbered 8,000. The market ruled active and strong at teers av 1,258 lbs at \$4 20 and 3 fair butchers teers av 990 lbs at \$3 80. Webb sold Ransom a mixed lot of 8 head of an advance of 10 cents. The following were

fair butchers' stock av 867 lbs at \$3 40.

Purdy sold Bussell a mixed lot of 10 head of good butchers' stock av 837 lbs at \$3 60.

Beardsley sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 14 head of good butchers' stock av 854 lbs at \$3 60 and 3 thin cows av 1,056 lbs at \$3.

Bresnahan sold Sullivan & F 9 fair shipping steers av 1,142 lbs at \$4 20 and 2 fair ing steers av 1,143 lbs at \$4 20 and 2 fair | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | utchers' steers av 905 lbs at \$3 80.

The offerings of sheep numbered 979 head

Hogs.—Receipts 72,038 against 60,510 last week. Shipments 25,361. The receipts of hogs on Monday numbered 19,250. The market opened active at full Saturday's prices, and the yards were pretty well cleared. Poor to prime light soid at \$5 40@ 5 68; inferior mixed to choice heavy, \$5 45@ 5 80; skips and culls, \$4@5 20. The receipts ware light on Tugaday and prices 5 cents. sheep were very scarce and wanted. The ew offered were not of very good quality, but brought extremely high prices. The prospects are that the run of sheep will be ght until after shearing.

Hill sold Ellis is lambs av 74 lbs at \$6 25. loward sold Morey 14 lambs av 70 lbs Dennis sold Fitzpatrick 99 lambs av 61 lbs

Sweet sold Loosemore 79 culls av 61 lbs at Capwell sold Andrews 43 av 76 lbs at \$5. Merritt sold Wreford & Beck 90, sheared, av

92 lbs at \$5 50. CIDER.—Common, 8@9c, and clarified, 10 @lic W gal. Market quiet HOPS .- State nominal at 8@14c F b.; Ner

York, 15@18c; Washington Territory, 13@ l5c; Bavarian, 23@27c; Bohemian, 25@30c. BERSWAX .- Steady at 28@300 P b., as to uality. HIDES.—Green city, 5c \$ D., country 53

O6c; oured, 63/Q7c; green calf, 6@6%c; salted do, 6%@7c; sheep-skins, 50c@\$1 50 each; bulls, stag and grubby hides 1/4 off.

The offerings of hogs numbered 545 head The local dealers wanted hogs, and the con petition among them for the receipts helped out sellers in good shape, as they got an advance of about 15 cents per hundred over the prices ruling one week ago. The market closed firm at the advance, and buyers not

Aldrich sold R S Webb 8 av 153 lbs at \$5 60. Not sold R S Webb 11 av 224 lbs at \$5 75.
Dennis sold R S Webb 19 av 167 ibs at \$5 75.
Hauser sold R S Webb 54 av 144 lbs at \$5 75.
Payre sold Rause 23 av 158 lbs at \$5 80.
O'Hara sold R S Webb 15 av 158 lbs at at

Long sold Rauss 24 av 144 lbs at \$5 75. Harger sold Rauss 21 av 194 lbs at \$5 80. Plotts sold Webb Bros 49 av 159 lbs at \$5 80. Morritt sold Rauss 54 av 177 lbs at \$5 70. Sweet sold Rauss 16 av 184 lbs at \$5 60. Hill sold Webb Bros 12 av 177 lbs at \$5 70. Capwell sold Webb Bros 26 av 180 lbs at \$5 70.

Absolutely Pure. This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only is case. ROYAL BAXING POWDER CO. 106 [Wall Street Mew York. Purdy sold Rauss 45 av 155 lbs at \$5 65. Gleason sold Webb Bros 15 av 208 lbs a \$5 75. Haley sold Rauss 25 av 193 lbs at \$5 75. Beardsley sold Webb Bros 25 av 172 lb

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



Huffalo.

previous week. The offerings of cattle on

Monday consisted of 100 car loads. There

was a good demand from all classes of buyers

and with the exception of a few loads of

heavy shipping cattle the receipts were

good 1,200 to 1,300 lbs do, \$4 35@4 60; good

heifers and mixed butchers' in good demand

and firm at \$3 25@3 75; savsage bulls, \$3@ 3 25; a few oxen brought \$3 75@4 50, as to quality; good stockers and feeders in light supply and firm at \$3 50@3 90. Up to Friday

only a few odd lots were on sale and the feeling was firm. On Friday the receipts were light and the market closed firm at the

quality. Stock—Inferior to common steers and helfers, for city slaughter, weighing 900 to 1,000 lbs. Michigan stock cattle, common to choice.

SHEEP.-Receipts 23,400, against 28,400 the

previous week. There were about 10,000 sheep on sale Monday. The demand was active and prices were firm. Common to fair sheep sold at \$4.75@5.50; fair to good, \$3.50@

; good to choice, \$6@6 30; yearlings, 10@

5c better than on Saturday; common to fai

choice, \$7@7 50; spring lambs scarce; thin aud light to best, \$7@10. No sheep were received

on Tuesday, and only 1,800 on Wednesday

For those the demand was active and price

steady with only 400 on sale. Prices did no

vary from those of Wednesday. Commen to

fair sold at \$4 90@5 60: fair to good. \$5 60@

CATTLE.-Receipts, 32,480 against 34,915

week. Shipments 10,787. The receipts of cat

tle on Monday numbered about 9,093 head.

The market ruled fairly active and prices

Exporters bought several hundred beeves at

\$4 40@4 90, and eastern shippers bought 2,000

head of natives at \$3 80@5, principally at \$4 20

@4 65. Dressed-beef men purchased freely

at \$125@4 70 for good to choice steers av

to fair steers av 950 to 1,220 lbs. Two car-

loads fancy native steers av 1,360 to 1,530 lbs

sold at \$5; eight loads av 1,455 to 1,520 lbs sold

utchers' stock freely at full former prices

Feeding steers, 900 to 1,200

were light on Tuesday and prices 5 cents higher. The market was weak at a decline of 5 cents on Wednesday, and on Thursday there was another decline of 10 cents. On Friday there were 22,000 hogs received. The

demand was fairly active and prices steady

Poor to prime light sold at \$5 30@5 60: in

ferior mixed to choice heavy, \$5 35@5 75;

4 00@4 00 3 40@3 80

10@15 cents higher, and on Thursday wireceipts of 420 prices advanced another

\$5 50@6 25; fair to good, \$6 50@7;

4 40@4 60

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. THE REASON WHY

ACME PREPARED HOUSE PAINTS

Are Superior to All Other Brands of House Paints is BECAUSE

they are HONESTLY MADE from the PUREST AND BEST materials. They are guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction. ACME WHITE LEAD & COLOR WORKS.

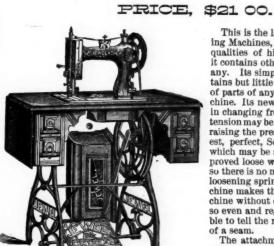
DETROIT, Manufacturers of Everything in the Paint Line.

BIRDSELL CLOYER HULLER CATTLE.-Receipts 10,614 against 11,679 the closed out early at an advance of 10 cents 1,000 to 1,100 1,200 do, \$4 15@4 35; cows and at \$3 65@4 10; fat bulls in moderate supply

> Threshes, Separates, Hulls, Cleans and Re-cleans the Seed Ready for Market Simultaneously, doing its work with a rapidity heretofore unknown and a perfection never before attained. The "New" Birdsell is the crowning effort of its inver tor, MR. JOHN C. BIRDSELL, who has had thirty-three years' experience in building clover machinery-he giving to the world the first Combined Clover Thresh Huller and Cleaner. It is a fact worthy of note that he and his successors have manufactured and sold during the past thirty-three years nineteen-twentieths of all the Clover Hullers made and sold during that time. Our factory is by far the largest of its kind in the world. Send for Catalogue and \$1,000.00 Challen

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The High-Arm "Jewel" Machine



tions for using.

This is the latest improvement in Sewing Machines, and combines all the best qualities of high-priced machines, while it contains others, making it superior to any. Its simplicity is a marvel. tains but little more than half the number of parts of any Lock-Stitch or Shuttle Ma chine. Its new upper feed is very effective in changing from thick to thin goods, the tension may be turned to any angle without raising the pressure foot. It has the newest, perfect, Self-Setting Needle in use, which may be set in the dark. The improved loose wheel works automatically so there is no necessity of turning screws, loosening springs or catches. This ma chine makes the nicest stitch of any ma chine without exceptions. Both sides are so even and regular it is almost impossible to tell the right from the wrong side

The attachments, which are furnished with each machine free, are unsurpassed in workmanship, finish or the fine work they will do. The instruction book contains a large engraving of each, with full direc The furniture is black walnut, of the style represented above, and very inely finished. In fact, we claim the "Jewel" to be the best made, and to do better and a wider range of work than any machine in the market. We will furnish this machine omplete for \$21, which includes a year's subscription to the FARMER. Address

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Horses, Cattle and Sheep



Over 950 Horses with Colic Treated in the Detroit Fire Department Withhe Detroit Fire Department With-out the Loss of a Single Animal. This assertion is verified by published Annua Reports of the transactions of the Detroit Board of Fire Commissioners. A record which challenges the world; better than any number of in dividual testimonials.

dividual testimonials.

It will Cure in Horses: Colic, Cramp, Indiges tion, Diarrhea, Dysentery and Disordered Rid neys or Bladder.

It will Cure in Cattle: Indigestion, Colic Hoove or Blown, Diarrheas or Dysentery.

It will Cure in Sheep: Colic, Hoove, Diarrhess or Dysentery, when given according to directions

Svery owner of a Horse, Cow or Sheep to keep his invaluable remedy always on hand for cases of emergency. Each bottle contains eight full isses for Herses and Cattle and sixteen doses for sheep. A single dose in Colic when given in time usually has the desired effect. It will no

IT WILL PAY

PRICE, \$1 00 PER BOTTLE. Prepared only by Prof. R. Jennings. Veterinary Surgeon 201 First St., Detroit, Mich.



90. For 90 days will price all my choice registered and ny choice registered and inregistered ewes. None reserved, as I go to England in July. Latch key always

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Dried Fruits and sell on commission. Write us HATHEWAY & CO. 22 Central Wharf, Boston, GENERAL COMMISSION DEALERS Established 1873-Members Chamber Commercial

COQUILLARD WAGON. THE . FARMER'S TO DY FAVORITE. These Wagons are made of the best Wood and ron to be procured, and put together by the most xperienced workmen. Every one warranted to two satisfaction, both in regard to quality of saterial and workmenship. There are noted for

A. COQUILLARD, South Bend, Ind VAUGHN FLEXIBLE HARROW.

BEATS THEM ALL! Highest authority, Prop. Sam't Johnson, of Agricultural College, at Lansing, testifies: "It is the best Smoothing Harrow, etc.," and so say everybody who used it! Not a nut or bolt on harrow. Does as much in one day as others in three besides better and easier on level, ridge or hollow. Steel teeth, round bas, no clogging and no repairs! Saves its smal cost in one year! First two years 2,000 sold already. Special inducements for first harrow sold in a town. Get particulars from manufacturer.

HERMANN ROHNS,

111 Adelaide St., Detroi FOR SALE! 10, er acre, two tracts of fine farming lar

6,000 ACRES within thirty miles of the city of COLUMBIA, 90 On main line of railroad. Well timbered, adapted to stock raising and produces all grains. Address the undersigned, who will attend to all transfers and investments. ALS FON & PATTON Attorneys-at-Law, Columbia. South Carolins.

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